

THE
H I S T O R Y
O F
P O O L E.

THE HISTORY OF

THE PEOPLE

52

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
T O W N *and* C O U N T Y
O F
P O O L E;
COMPILED FROM
H U T C H I N S ' S H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
C O U N T Y *of* D O R S E T;
WITH A CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MAYORS, FROM
THE YEAR 1490 TO THE PRESENT TIME.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A S U P P L E M E N T,
CONTAINING
SEVERAL CURIOUS AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS;
WITH
MANY ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS,
By the E D I T O R.

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THIS IS THE

NEW AND COMPLET

OF THE

HISTORY

OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS

FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY J. K. L. M. E. N. T.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT

CONTAINING

SEVERAL CURIOUS AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS

AND MANY ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

BY THE EDITOR

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN and COUNTRY
OF
POOLE.

IT is said formerly to have been in the hundred of *Hasler*; but this seems improbable, because being a member of Canford, which belongs to the hundred of *Gogdean*, it is most likely this place did so too. It takes its name from the bay on the North side of which it is situated, and by which it is surrounded on all sides, except on the North. It lies on the border of a barren dreary heath, which affords no pleasant view to travellers who come from the more delightful part of the county.

Its western longitude is 2 deg. 10 min. and latitude 50 deg. 45 min. It is seventy-eight leagues from London by sea, ninety computed and one hundred and ten measured miles by land; sixteen leagues from Portsmouth by sea. It is a peninsula joined to the continent, or parish of Canford, by an isthmus or neck of land,

B

and

and is the most considerable port, and most populous town in the county.

The ground on which it stands is three quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad. There are only three or four considerable streets, running nearly from N. E. to S. W. besides a cross street, parallel with the Quay, with several lanes of communication. The buildings are generally mean and low, but of late years many elegant houses have been erected. The number of houses is uncertain, but it contained near seven thousand inhabitants, about the year 1766, when the Newfoundland ships came home. But both buildings and inhabitants have of late increased rapidly, and by the advantageous leases granted by Sir John Webb, buildings will, it is thought, increase to a much greater extent.

Here is a great trade carried on to several parts of the world, but chiefly to Norway, Newfoundland, and South Carolina.

23 Henry III. a market and fair were granted at *Le Pole*, but it is uncertain whether it was at this place.

30 Henry III. the King granted a market on Thursdays, and two fairs annually, one on the feast of St. Philip and James, and seven days following; and another on All Souls day, and seven days following; and is a free mart. There is another small market held on Mondays.

Though the liberties do not extend without Pool-gate they have a right in the common of *Canford* by prescription, and may cut as much heath, turf, and furze, in the waste ground belonging to that manor as they used to do, and keep what kind and number of cattle they will.

will. 34, 35 Henry VIII. the mayor, burgesſes and inhabitants of Poole had leave by an Act of Parliament to erect a windmill on the King's waſte ground and common in the town at *Baiter*; and a conduit-head in a place called *Totnam*, and to have ſixteen feet ſquare for the conduit-head; and to dig and draw in, through, &c. all places convenient into and from the ſame; yielding yearly to the King and his heirs, a pepper-corn.

In the Britiſh times we find no traces of this place, nor in the Roman. Mr. Baxter, indeed, makes it *Bolnelaunium*, as he corrects it, or *Bolbelaunium* of Ravenas, which he derives from the Britiſh *Bolne laün üi*, importing an head, or bay, full of water. This agrees well enough with the nature of the bay, and the order of Ravenas. There is a Roman road from Winbourn to Poole. The *dorſum* is plain a little beyond Cogdean Elms, where are two large barrows on the left hand of it; thence it has been traced into a private lane, that ends in the Poole road, near Mr. Hiley's houſe at Upton, near Poole. This may be an argument to prove that the Romans uſed this ſpot as a convenient landing place, whence they directed their marches to and from their ſtation at Winbourn, but not that there was any town here then; and perhaps *Bolnelaunium* may be only the name of the bay.

There is no mention of it in the Saxon chronicle, nor our moſt antient hiſtorians; had it been then in being it muſt have been taken notice of. The Danes frequently poſted themſelves at the Iſle of Wight, landed at Brankſey, came up the bay to Frome-mouth, and frequently to Wareham, burned that town and Winbourn, both in the neighbourhood of Poole, which, if

it had then existed, could not be passed over in so general a silence.

In the Norman times, it is not mentioned in Domesday Book, being no doubt then included in the survey of Canford; of which it always was a member, till it was made a town and county, and became independent.

But it seems to have afterwards undergone a variety of fortune. About 1365, 39 Edward III. Hollinghead and Speed say, it was made a garrison for the wars in France, when that prince claimed that kingdom. Soon after, 42 Edward III. it seems to have fallen into decay; and they omitted sending members to Parliament from that year to 31 Henry VI. Yet, by his charter *a. r. 11.* when he removed the privileges of Melcomb to Poole, it is said it was well inhabited, and frequented by a multitude of people. That prince greatly countenanced it, and granted it several privileges, as did his successors Edward IV. and Richard III.

In 1483, October 12, the Earl of Richmond sailed from St. Maloes, with five hundred men and forty ships, designing to invade the West of England, where the Courtenays were in arms, as were his friends in other parts of the kingdom; but a storm dispersed his fleet, and that of King Richard sent out to prevent his landing. The Earl's ship weathered the storm, and arrived near Poole: some accident prevented his sailing as soon as he intended; in the mean time the Duke of Buckingham was taken and beheaded, and the rest of his confederates were dispersed. He found the shore lined with men, whose commanders had orders not to oppose, but make signals to encourage him to land, and if he sent for intelligence, to pretend they were posted there
by

by the Duke of Buckingham to receive him; but on his sending a boat on shore, it returned with an answer which he mistrusted; on which he sailed for France.

Mr. Leland gives the following account of this place:
 “ From Wereham to Lichet village, five miles, by
 “ sumwhat low and morisch ground, such as is in Pur-
 “ bek forest. There commith a smaule gut, as in a
 “ fenney ground, out of the haven of Pole, unto the
 “ town of Lichet or I entered into it. When I rode
 “ out of Lichet there lay a way to Pole by a fery agayn
 “ Pole itself: so that by this way Pole is but two miles
 “ from Lichet. Pole is no town of auncient occupy-
 “ ing in merchantdise; but rather of old tyme a poor
 “ fishar village and an hamlet, or member of the pa-
 “ roch church, [*i. e.* of Canford.] It is, *in hominum*
 “ *memoria*, much encreased with fair building and use of
 “ merchantdise. It standith almost as an isle in the
 “ haven, and hangith by N. E. to the mayne land by
 “ the space of almost of a flite shot. And in this place is
 “ a dyke, and to it often cummith throughout the haven
 “ water, and here is an embatelid gate of stone to enter
 “ into the town. The length of the town leythe almost
 “ full by N. and S. the kay for the shippes standith S. E.
 “ There is a fair town-house of stone by the kay. King
 “ Richard III. began a pece of a town waulle at one
 “ end of the kay, and promised large thinges to the
 “ town of Pole.

“ I can gather no otherwise, but whereas of old
 “ times, shippes came sumwhat nere Wereham, up the
 “ haven, and there had vent of their wares, and synce
 “ shippes lost their rode there for lak of depth of wa-
 “ ter, shippes kept and resortid nerer to Pole town,

" and so it by a little encreasid, and Wereham felle
 " clene to ruins. Howbeit Wereham was ons so re-
 " raifid in the Danes wars. There is a fair chirche in
 " Pole. There lyith agayn the kay a point of land, as
 " a causey, after the fascion of a brode swerd with a
 " sharp; the poynte is agayn towarde the town, and
 " the brode parte hangynge up to the land, and by this
 " causey men cum from Lichet to the fery. The wa-
 " ter of Pole haven gulfith in on bothe sid of this causey
 " or point of ground. If a man shoud round about
 " cumpace the water, within the mouth of Pole haven,
 " it wold streach welle toward twenty miles. There
 " be men alive that saw almost all the town of Pole
 " kyverid with segge and risshis."

Mr. Camden observes, " That in the last age it was
 " improved from a sedge-plat with a few fishermens
 " huts, to be a well-frequented market town, and grew
 " very wealthy, being adorned with fair buildings; and
 " from the time of Richard III. by I know not what
 " ill destiny, or rather negligence of the townsmen, it
 " has been decaying: so that now the houses for want
 " of inhabitants are quite out of repair."

Mr. Coker says, " That in his time it was much
 " fallen from its prestine glory, that the houses began
 " to decay for want of dwellers."

The reader will here please to observe, that Leland,
 Camden, and Coker, are guilty of a great mistake,
 which the two latter seem to have transcribed from the
 former, concerning the decay of this town, which could
 not be so great as they represent it, either in their own
 times, or those that immediately preceded them. The
 only period that can be assigned for so low a condition,
 must

must be from the latter end of Edward III. to the reign of Henry VI. during which interval, there being little or no mention made of it, it may be presumed it was in a state of decay; but perhaps not to so great a degree. After this it seems generally to have flourished; but in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, on the breaking out of the wars in Spain, the Spanish merchants, who before much frequented it, left it. There still remains many old houses of Flemish building, *viz.* timber and plaister in the Spanish taste; and though the failure of this branch of trade might and did affect it, it neither did nor could reduce it so low; and it seems to have recovered itself in part of that and the two following reigns.

During the whole time of the civil wars it was a garrison for the Parliament, and a very troublesome neighbour to the adjacent country, particularly to Blandford, Winborn, Wareham, and Corfe-castle. August 20, 1642, the treasurer of the county paid fifty pounds towards fortifying the town. Soon after it was summoned by the Marquis of Hertford, then at Sherborn; but to no purpose. It was then provided with ordnance and a garrison. In 1643, Prince Maurice neglecting to improve the enemy's fears, and staying too long at Dorchester and Weymouth, summoned Poole, which returned so peremptory a refusal, that he resolved to attack it.

The same year the Earl of Crawford, who was quartered in this neighbourhood, by means of Captain Phillips, held intelligence with Fr. Sydenham, a Captain in the garrison, to admit him into the town, who seemed inclinable, if he might have his pardon, and a valuable

consideration ; but he communicated the design to the governor. The Earl assured him that his terms should be complied with, and, as an earnest, sent him forty pounds. It was then agreed, that on such a night, Sydenham should be captain of the watch, and his men on the guard ; the Earl to approach in the dead of the night, and the gates to be left open, and the Earl to cause an horn to be blown, as Sydenham used to do, for want of a trumpet, that the town, and a frigate laying near the gate, might not suspect them ; they should then enter the town, and seize the ship. The Earl liked the method, sent him one hundred pounds more, and promised him a major's commission and the ship. At the time appointed, February 20, the Earl, with eight troops of horse and two regiments of foot, in all five hundred men, advanced, and with half of his men entered the gate ; just before which was raised an half-moon and guns planted : as soon as they entered, the chains were drawn up and the soldiers fired, and the Earl with difficulty escaped. Had not the guns been planted too high most of them had been cut off. There were taken twenty prisoners, fifty horse, above two hundred arms, and several killed ; most of those who entered were slain or made prisoners. Mercurius Aulicus says, there were but ten soldiers killed and four taken prisoners ; the garrison durst not sally out on the King's forces, who retreated safe to their quarters.— November 23, 1643, this garrison went up in boats to Wareham, and surprized and plundered it. — February 18, 1644, this garrison and that of Wareham, beat Lord Inchiquin's Irish regiment, killed some, took several prisoners, two pieces of ordnance, and fired their
magazine.

magazine.—February 20, Prince Rupert having sent three thousand pounds to Weymouth, in order, as was imagined, to be sent into his own country, this garrison fell on the convoy near Dorchester, took the money, one hundred horse, arms, and ammunition, and carried it to Poole. A little before a party from hence took Colonel Windham prisoner, and seven or eight horse, and killed Lieutenant Barker.—March 22, *circiter*, Sir Thomas Aston, with part of his regiment, fell upon one hundred and twenty of the rebel horse, killed and took above twenty, and charged into the very port of Poole, where the cannon and small shot played thick on them from the walls, though posted within pistol shot.

In 1644, October 16, *circiter*, the governor of Poole attacked one hundred horse of the Queen's regiment, killed sixteen, took forty prisoners, and two colours, between Poole and Blandford.—November 20, 1644, eight hundred pounds were paid to Colonel John Bingham, the governor, by the treasurer of the county.—November 21, *circiter*, a party of this garrison began to settle at Blandford, being reinforced from Weymouth and Wareham. Sir Lewis Dives, colonel general of the county, having intelligence of it, marched from Sherborn to remove them, and sent a good party before, commanded by Major Strangeways and Captain Walcott, who surprized and took a troop of horse, with their officers and arms; the rest fled. Thence he drove them to Winbourn and to Poole, and then marched to Dorchester. We hear no more of this garrison during the rest of the war; it seems to have been wholly employed in making incursions into Purbeck, and forming the siege and blockade of Corfe Castle,

In

In 1445, one hundred and eighteen persons died here of the plague. — August 8, 1748, a great quantity of locusts fell here.

The reader will please to observe, that Mr. Hutchins certainly has made a mistake with regard to the year the plague was in Poole, it should have been 1665, or about that time; it seems most likely to have been so it being then in London and in many other parts of the kingdom.

THE MANOR.

It was always a member of the manor of Canford, and as parcel of the Dutchy of Lancaster belonged to the lords of that village, viz. the *Longespees*, Earls of *Sarum*; the *Plantagenets*, Dukes of *Lancaster*; the *Lacys*, Earls of *Lincoln*; the *Monteacutes*, Earls of *Sarum*; and from 14 Henry VI. to the time of Charles I. it was granted to several persons, in like manner as the manor of Canford was, where see an account of them. 2 or 4 Edward II. the free burgesles of Poole paid to *Thomas* Earl of *Lancaster*, then lord in right of his wife, heiress of the Earl of *Lincoln*, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* equal to about 80*l.* now, for the farm of their liberties. Mr. Willis will have this record to relate to Welch Pool, C. Montgomery, because (afterwards T. H. VI.) the rent is 6*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* But it does not appear that the *Lacys* or *Plantagenets* were ever possessed of it, and the variations of the rent may be owing to the alteration of time. Besides, in the inquisition on the death of *Henry* Earl of *Lincoln*, 4 Edward II. this old rent of 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by the burghers of Poole, is said expressly to belong to the manor of Canford. He makes the Fitzpains proprietors

prietors of this manor T. E. I. which is also a mistake; for the Poole mentioned in their inquisitions is expressly said to be in Wiltshire. 9 or 10 Edward III. *William Montecacute* had a grant in reversion of their estates, among which Poole, C. Wilts, occurs. This grant did not take place till about 33 Edward III. He had also a reversionary grant of part of the estate of John Warren, Earl of Surry, and Joan his wife, which did not take place till about 35 Edward III.—*N. B.* The rent above mentioned seems to have been augmented, or to have received some alterations, 1652.

When Poole was made a town and county, 10 Elizabeth, this manor seems to have been extinct, and severed from Canford; yet, in 1652, Sir J. Webb's two-third parts, part of his royalties here, 8*l.* 8*s.* were sequestered. Since the charter 10 Elizabeth, it has been adjudged that the Lord of Canford ought of right to keep the law day, on the morrow of New-year's Day, in Poole, once a year, by the steward of that manor. It being only a member of Canford, there never was any court baron held here; yet the antient fee farm rent is still paid to the Lord of Canford.

They now make perambulations both by land and sea. On a perambulation by land, 1740 and 1753, they passed from *Ham Key* to *Bromehill*, and so to *Old Hart's Grave*, which is the extent westward, and to the lower part of the *Ballast Key* eastward, and so back to the shore by *Old Hart's Grave*; so to the *Passage House* belonging to the corporation. In 1612, the jury presented that their liberties, &c. were known for fifty years past to extend to a place called Bromehill, in Hither Ham in Hamworthy; and that the court had been kept

kept close to the bank of ooze environing Bromehill, which once lay open, and was used by the inhabitants of Poole for their necessary uses, but has been inclosed within forty years.

The perambulations at sea, as it is called in the records, is performed with great solemnity by the mayor and magistrates, with a great number of inhabitants, in boats, with colours and music. In 1626, a perambulation was made to a place in the sea called *Shagrock*, to the west of *Russel Point*, right against a little hill called *Radcliff Atte Well*, with a bank adjoining, which next the sea is partly bare without heath or grass. John Odwell, porter of Poole, testified that a spring near a small tree there, as he was told by Thomas Green of Arne, aged sixty, was called *Attewell*; and there the mayor and his company did challenge that the jurisdiction of the Admiralty did extend thither, as informed by records. Before this, 1609, the jury presented that the liberties, &c. of the port are known, beyond the memory of man, to begin from *Shagrock*, above *Russel Point*, and from *North-haven Point* as far to the northward as an Humber barrel may be seen. In 1667, a perambulation was made in forty boats up the channel of Wareham to *Attewell Lake*, where they found the antient bounds called *Redcliff* and *Attewell*, where was a spring opposite to which they anchored, read the charter of *Winchelsea*, and claimed their liberties to extend so far: then proceeded down the channel to *Poole Stakes*, and went to *North-haven Point*, landed, read the charter, and claimed their liberties to extend from *Redcliff* and *Attewell*, to the full sea mark of *North-haven Point*; and from thence as far as one may see an Humber

ber barrel at sea. But this is certainly an usurpation, for whoever attentively considers the bounds of the port, set forth in the charter of 15 Edward III. will be inclinable to think that *Rodechwe Attewelle* was at *Rockly Point* in *Lichet Bay*, and not at Arne. In 1769, or 1770, a perambulation was made in Mr. John Skinner's mayoralty, and the next perambulation was made on June 24, 1778, Mr. John Bird, mayor. The length of these bounds run East and West, and the breadth is confined within the middle of the port of Poole, and the isle of Brownsea, but not said to extend to the South. It will not admit of much doubt, that Wareham was the only port upon this bay long before Poole existed, but that at least all the bay bordering upon that parish belonged to it. These perambulations are made at pleasure.

This town has given birth to several remarkable men :

ROBERT ROGERS, Merchant-adventurer, of the Leather-sellers company in London, built and endowed six alms-houses for aged couples, in Hart-street, near London-wall. He gave to the poor of this town 10*l.* and for building alms-houses 333*l.* He left many large sums for charitable uses, and died 1601, and was buried in Christ-church, London.

The ancestors of the Constantines of Merley, and the Phillips of Corfe-mullen, were anciently merchants here.

NICHOLAS GIBBON, D. D. Rector of Corfe-castle, was born here.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, master of a small hoy here, May 30, 1695, with one man and a boy, and two small guns,

guns and some small arms, took a French privateer of Cherburgh, which had sixteen men, two pateraros, &c. after having wounded the captain, lieutenant, and six men, and having eight sound men when she surrendered, after two hours engagement; for which the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty gave him the sloop he took, and a gold medal and chain of the value of fifty pounds. And likewise a reward of the same value to Peter Jolliff, master of the Adventure hoy of this town, who perceiving a privateer near Purbeck, taking a fishing boat of Weymouth, attacked her though three times as strong, and forced her on shore at Lullworth, where the country people took the vessel and crew.

JOHN LEWIS, M. A. grandson of Mr. Lewis, Vicar of Worth, in Purbeck, was born here, but removed to Bristol soon after his birth, and there baptized: he was preferred by Archbishop Tennison, 1705, to the vicarage of Myntree, in the Isle of Thanet, which he enjoyed above forty years. He was an eminent divine and antiquary. He wrote the History of the English Translations of the Bible, 1739, folio. A Collection of Prayers for the Sick. An Exposition of the Catechism, 1706. The Lives of Wickliff, 1740, octavo; of Caxton, the first English Printer, octavo, 1737; of Bishop Peacock, 1744, octavo. The History of Feversham Abbey, 1727, quarto; of the Isle of Thanet, 1723, 1736, quarto, &c. He left many MSS. particularly two volumes in folio of the History of the Anabaptists, now in the Bodleian Library. He died January 16, 1746, aged 73.

THE BOROUGH.

IT was so created very anciently. *William Longespee*, by charter sans date, confirms to his burgessees *de Pola*, all liberties, free customs, acquittances both of body and goods, from toll, customs, and suits, commenced out of the borough of Poole, as other free citizens or burgessees of cities or burghs in England, in all his lands belonging to him, and his predecessors, by land and sea, and saving to him and his heirs out of every ship sailing to foreign parts two-pence. He grants that they may chuse out of themselves for the government [*præfectura*] of his borough, six burgessees, whereof he and his heirs shall appoint one to be his *præpositus*, who shall swear to preserve our rights, and those of our burgessees, whom he may remove and substitute to another so chosen. He and his heirs shall appoint a bedel, who shall swear before the bailiffs and burgessees, to present faithfully to the *præpositus* or bailiff, all attachments of right belonging to him and his heirs. The bailiffs to hold pleas for breach of measures, and assizes, six times a year, *viz.* on the morrow of the Circumcision, on the octaves of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, on the morrow of the Annunciation, on the Saturday after Hokeday, on Tuesday after the feast of the Holy Trinity, and on the third day before St. Peter, ad vincula. And if, at any of these times, pleas shall be held by our bailiffs, and brought into judgment, the amerçiements shall be levied by them for our use. If any burgessees are at sea, and cannot appear in court, at the aforementioned times, their absence shall not be accounted a default; but on their return, if any open pleas have in the mean time arisen

arisen against them, they shall be compelled to appear. When foreign merchants desire to return in haste, and have committed any offence that may be redressed by our præpositus and the burgessees, if the bailiffs are absent, satisfaction shall be taken by them and paid to the bailiffs, and then they shall have liberty to depart quietly: saving to us and our heirs, of every foreign vessel bringing corn to be sold, one bushel for the hire of the measure [*modii*] of his court of Caneford, wherewith to measure their corn. — When the King takes tallage of his cities and burghers, the Earl shall do the same of his burgessees. — The burgessees shall have liberty of pasturage for their cattle in his heath, as accustomed, and fuel in his heaths and turbaries. For this grant the burgessees paid seventy marks in hand: Test. D. Everard Theutonico, Tho. de Hyneton, Rog. de Lebourne, Joh. de Barentino, militibus, Rad. de Aungiens, Tho. de Heyneton, jun. M. Walt. de Salfario, Pet. de Salceto, D. Simon Berengario, Rad. persona de Upwinborne, Tho. Mackerel, Valentino, clericis, cum multis aliis.

This is a valuable record, the most ancient one extant relative to Poole, and the first in which it is mentioned, and shews it to have been then in a very flourishing condition; the fine of seventy marks being a very considerable sum in those days. But the date of it cannot be ascertained: there were three William Longespees, the first occurs t. R. I. and 1 Joh. 1200, and died 10 Henry III. 1226; the second died 1250, 34 Henry III. the third died 1257, 41 Henry III. As the two last never enjoyed the title of Earl of Sarum, and the granter of this charter styles himself singly W. de Longespee, without any title, he was one of the two last.

last. Rog: Leyborn, one of the witnesses, lived 17 Joh. 1216.—56 Henry III. 1272. So that the grant was made between the years 1216 and 1272.

45 Edward III. 10 June, William Monteacute, in a charter reciting that of W. Longespee, confirms it, and grants that the satisfaction for breaking the assize of bread and ale, and amerciaments for defect of measures, reserved by W. Longespee to him and his heirs, shall for a fine of half a mark for holding his court on the morrow of the Circumcision, and for a fine of 1s. 6d. for holding the five other courts yearly, remain for ever to the burghers; nevertheless any injury, &c. complained of, or presented, concerning the premises, shall be redressed, and punished by his stewards.—That the præpositus be stiled his mayor, as in other boroughs, and have the government of the borough, as has been accustomed. But the amerciaments, forfeitures, &c. issuing thence, to be reserved to him and his heirs.—Grants to the burgesses to dig turf, cut heath, and furze, for firing, in his great heath in the common of Canford and Poole, as anciently accustomed: Test. Tho. de Bridport, Will. Filiol, Rob. Lucye, Joh. Plecy, Joh. Mouhaud, Rob. Camel, &c.

12 Henry IV. these two charters were recited and confirmed by Thomas Monteacute, Earl of Sarum. Queen Elizabeth, *a. r. 1.* recites and confirms these three last charters.

Henry VI. 1 July, *a. r. 30*, grants by charter to the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and inhabitants, the markets and fairs before-mentioned, and to hold all manner of pleas during the fairs in the court of the said mayor; and no justice, &c. or King's servant, to execute their

office in them. This charter was recited and confirmed 3 Henry VIII.

Queen Elizabeth, *a.* 10, June 23, recites and confirms the patents 11 and 30 Henry VI. 1 Edward IV. and 3 Henry VIII. concerning the markets, fairs, and port, &c. and all other grants and charters made by former princes; and sets forth it was an ancient and populous town, and grants it to remain a free town; be incorporated, and consists of a mayor, two bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty, to plead, and to be impleaded, purchase lands in the town and precincts, &c. to elect a mayor yearly, on Friday next after St. Matthew's day, out of themselves, and two bailiffs, to be removed on cause shewn, and others elected fifteen days after.—The mayor to be escheator.—Appoints a clerk of the market.—No merchant stranger to sell any merchandise, or such as are bought of a foreigner, in the town, &c. but in gross.—To chuse a mayor and two constables of the staple yearly.—The said mayor, &c. yearly to elect brokers for merchandise, carmen, watermen, and porters, as the mayor, &c. of Southampton were accustomed to do.—The town and precincts to be a county incorporate, separate from the county of Dorset, and stiled the county of the town of Poole; to elect a sheriff, on the Friday aforesaid, out of the common burgesses, whose name the mayor is to certify to the barons of the Exchequer, under his seal of office; all writs to be directed to him, and no other sheriffs or their bailiffs to exercise office. If a sheriff die, or be removed, the mayor, &c. to chuse another in ten days for the residue of the year. The mayor and senior burgesses to hold the Queen's court, in the Guildhall, every
Thursday

Thursday, for pleas of debt, &c. from fifteen to fifteen days, as the town of Southampton. — The mayor, and one skilled in the law [*recorder*], and four burgesſes, to be yearly choſen on Friday aforeſaid, juſtices of the peace. — The mayor, &c. towards ſupporting the charges of the town, to have view of frankpledge, fines, forfeitures, &c. None of the inhabitants to be impanneled in any jury at the aſſizes. The mayor, &c. to have their guild, &c. all liberties by land and water, as the town of Southampton, and as the mayor of Poole have enjoyed. — That they ſhall be free from all tolls, &c. by land and ſea — The mayor, &c. to have return of all writs, and elect coroners, and none to be impleaded without the town for goods within the liberties, and to be free from murage, pannage, and keyage throughout England.

King Charles II. by charter, November 24, 1667, confirms to the mayor, bailiffs, burgesſes, and commonalty, all liberties, &c. ever enjoyed by charters, &c. granted or confirmed by his father, Queen Elizabeth, or any Kings or Queens of England. — To chuſe yearly four conſtables, two new ones added to the two old ones, and choſen as they were, the two old ones to be ſtiled capital conſtables. — To chuſe a recorder. — Appoints Anthony Etterick, Eſq. during life, and on death or removal another to be choſen for life, who may appoint a deputy. — The mayor, recorder, and four burgesſes, to be choſen yearly juſtices of the peace.

The ſheriff and water-bailiff elected yearly out of the burgesſes, at the accuſtomed times, &c. And whereas, beyond the memory of man, in the fiſh-market and ſhambles it was a cuſtom, that all fiſhermen taking

fish in the precincts exposed them to sale there for one hour, before they were carried to be sold at any other place, he confirms the same custom. The mayor, &c. to have power to make by-laws, and punish offenders. That if any persons chosen mayor, &c. except recorder, town-clerk, and serjeant at mace, shall refuse to serve, they shall be liable to be fined. Officers and members, on default of appearance on due summons, to be fined not above 5*d.* Power to the mayor, &c. to assess all officers, burgesses, and inhabitants for repairs of walls, &c. and all public charges; and to enjoy all liberties, &c. without let of any justice, sheriff, or any of the King's ministers. The recorder and town-clerk shall not enter on their office till approved of by the King.

26 Charles II. their charter was taken away upon a *quo warranto*, September 15.

4 James II. another was granted, which recites the ancient privileges of the town lately taken away, and among other things grants them a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, a sheriff, eighteen burgesses or common-council men; the mayor and three senior aldermen to be justices of the peace—Dispenses with them from taking the oath of supremacy and allegiance, and from the oath appointed 13 Charles II. and from taking the sacrament, and subscribing the declaration, and allows them to hold lands not exceeding 100*l.* per annum, and confirms all other privileges, &c. contained in the former charters.

N. B. They never acted by this charter, but by that of 10 Elizabeth. That of James II. was made null by act of parliament, t. William III.

The

The arms of the corporation are barry of 8 sa. and vert, over all a dolphin nayant, arg. on a chief of the third, 3 escallops of the first. These were confirmed in 1579 by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, and appear affixed to an agreement made between William Monteacute Lord of Canford, and the mayor and corporation, 45 Edward III.

The mayor is chosen out of the burgesses on the Friday before St. Matthew's day, and is always a justice of peace; and when his year is expired, commences alderman, and is senior bailiff and justice of peace for the year ensuing. He is admiral within the liberties, and was anciently mayor of the staple. The number of aldermen is uncertain, because every mayor after he has passed the chair becomes an alderman.

The burgesses are chosen by the mayor, four aldermen, and eighteen burgesses; and, by a late constitution, are augmented to twenty-four. In 1747, thirty in-burgesses were chosen at once. The recorder and town-clerk are chosen, when a vacancy happens, by the burgesses; but must be confirmed by the King. They annually choose on the same day that the mayor is elected, a senior bailiff, a sheriff, a water-bailiff, two coroners, and four justices of the peace. The sheriff keeps a court. In a book of the archives of Poole, of oaths and charges to be given yearly to the officers of the town, on the day of election 1589, these officers are mentioned, and said to be chosen annually, viz.—Four auditors, two collectors, or stewards for the town duties, three keepers of the keys of the coffers, four brokers, five porters.

There is a sessions held for the town by the mayor four times a year. When any criminal or civil causes are to be tried, one of the judges of the circuit comes hither, in his way to Dorchester, and holds the assizes; but civil causes are generally tried at Dorchester or Winchester.

The fee-farm rents are, and have anciently been paid to the Lords of Canford, and are as follow :

	£.	s.	d.
Half a mark the first day — —	0	6	8
Chief rent — — — —	5	16	7½
Fees paid at five other court days —	0	7	6
For 1lb. of wax, and 1lb. of cummin —	0	0	10½
Total — —	£. 6	11	8

The right of election of members of parliament is lodged in the mayor, aldermen and burgesſes, within and without the town; and the indenture executed by them and the ſheriff; who is returning officer. The freeholders of this town, though a county of itſelf, claim a right to vote at the election for knights of the ſhire for this county; but this claim has not been always allowed and their right remains undetermined,

A LIST of the REPRESENTATIVES for this BOROUGH.

EDWARD III.

- 14 Counc. at *West*. John Goodriche, Edward Triscote.
36 P. *West*. Edward Barnaby, Thomas Shaft-
bury.
42 *West*.—— Richard Fichebert, Thomas Plonket.

No return from 42 Edward III. till 31 Henry VI.

HENRY VI.

- 31 P. at *Reading*, ——— William Denny.
33 *West*.—— John Skelton, Thomas Boyen.

EDWARD IV.

- 7 ——— William Kelsey, Richard Fayne.
12 ——— Edward Grantham, Thomas Warriner.
17 ——— Henry Martin, William Joice.

HENRY VIII.

- 1 *West*. John Bedford, ———
3 ——— Richard Phelips, Ralph Worfeley.
6, 14-- John Maloke, William Bedylcome.
20 ——— William Bedylcome, ——— Thornhill.
21 ——— William Bedylcome, ———
28 ——— ——— Thornel, ———
33 ——— Richard (Lawrence, John Carew.)

E D W A R D VI.

- 3 *West.* John Hannam, Richard Laurence,
7 — Thomas Whyte, William Newman.

M A R Y.

- 1 — Anthony Dillington, John Scryvyn.
1 *Oxf.* William Wightman, Richard Shaw, Gent.

P H I L I P and M A R Y.

- 1 and 2 *West.* Anthony Dillington, Andrew Hourde.
2 and 3 — Robert Whytt, Esq. John Phelips.
4 and 5 — Thomas Phelips, Thomas Goodwyn,
Esqrs.

E L I Z A B E T H.

- 1 *West.* Walter Haddon, LL. D. Master of Requests,
Humphry Mychell.
5 — Humphry Mitchell, William Green, Gents.
13 — George Carlton, William Newman, Esqrs.
14 — William Green, Mayor, John Hastings, Esqrs.
27 — Francis Mills, Thomas Vincent, Esqrs.
28 — William Fleetwood, jun. Francis Mills, Esqrs.
31 — Henry Ashley, Esq. Edward Man, Merchant,
of Poole.
35 — James Orrange, Esq. Edward Man.
39 — Roger Maudley, Edward Man.
43 — Robert Miller, Esq. Thomas Billett, Gent.

J A M E S I.

- 1 — Edward Man, Gent. Thomas Roberts, Mer-
chant.

12 — Sir

12 *West.* Sir Walter Erle, Knight, Edward Man.

18 — Walter Erle, George Horsey, Knights.

21 — Ditto, Edward Pitt, Esq.

C H A R L E S I.

1 — John Cowper, Knight and Bart. John Pym, Esq. of Curry, Somerset.

2 — Christopher Erle, John Pym, Esqrs.

3 — John Cowper, Knt. and Bart. John Pym, Esq.

15 — John Pym, Esq. William Constantyn, Recorder, Esq.

16 — John Pym, William Constantyn, Esq.
George Scott, Esq. in his room.

C H A R L E S II.

5 — No return.

6 — Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Knt. and Bart.

8 — Edward Butler.

11 — Col. John Fitz-James, Samuel Bond, Esqrs.

12 — Walter Erle, Knight, George Cooper, Esq.

13 — John Moreton, William Constantine, Esqrs.
ditto, John Fitz-James, Knt. A double
return; Constantine disallowed. In his
place, deceased, Thomas Trenchard, Esq.
and in his place, deceased, Thomas Strange-
ways, Esq.

31 — Thomas Chafin, Henry Trenchard, Esqrs.

31 — Henry Trenchard, Thomas Chafin, Esqrs.

32 *Oxf.* Thomas Chafin, Henry Trenchard, Esqrs.

J A M E S II.

1 *West.* Thomas Chafin, William Ettrick, Esq.

WILLIAM

WILLIAM and MARY.

1 *West.* Nath. Napier, Knt. and Bart. Henry Trenchard, Esq.

2 — Nath. Napier, Knt. and Bart. John Trenchard, Esq. In his place, deceased, Anthony Lord Ashley.

WILLIAM III.

7 — Hon Anthony Lord Ashley, Nath. Napier, Knt. and Bart.

10 — William Jolliffe, William Phippard, Esqrs.

12 — William Phippard, Kt. William Jolliffe, Esq.

13 — Ditto, ditto.

A N N E

1 — William Phippard, Knt. William Jolliffe, Esq.

4 — Ditto, Samuel Weston, Esq.

7 — William Lewen, Thomas Ridge, Esqrs.

9 — Thomas Ridge, Esq. William Phippard, Knt. In his place, expelled, William Lewen, Knt.

12 — William Lewen, Kt. George Trenchard, Esq.

G E O R G E I.

1 — William Lewen, Kt. George Trenchard, Esq.

8 — George Trenchard, Thomas Ridge, Esqrs.

G E O R G E II.

1 — George Trenchard, Dennis Bond, Esqrs.

In his place, expelled, Tho. Wyndham, Esq.

8 — George Trenchard, Thomas Wyndham, Esqrs.

14 — Joseph

- 14 *West.* Joseph Gulston, Thomas Miffing, Esqrs.
 20 — Ditto, George Trenchard, Esqrs.
 27 — Sir Rich. Littleton, Knt. Joseph Gulston, Esq.

G E O R G E III.

- 1 — Thomas Calcraft, Joseph Gulston, Esqrs.
 8 — Ditto, Joshua Mauger, Esqrs.
 14 — Joshua Mauger, Esq. Sir Eyre Coote, K. B.
 20 — Joseph Gulston, William Pitt, Esqrs.
 24 — William Pitt, Michael Angelo Taylor, Esqrs.

N. B. At the election of the convention parliament, 1688, Henry Trenchard, Esq. and Sir Nath. Napier, Bart. were returned in one indenture; and Mr. Trenchard and Thomas Chafin, Esq. in another. The committee of elections reported, that Sir Nath. Napier had thirty-three burgesses, and Mr. Chafin twenty-two; and also the greater number of commonalty. February 19, 1688, the committee resolved that the right of election of burgesses was in the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty, paying scot and lot, and that Thomas Chafin, Esq. was duly elected; but on a debate in the house, it passed in the negative, and it was resolved that Sir Nath. Napier was duly elected.

THE GUILD, OR FRATERNITY.

We have very little account of this. There was anciently a register, or rental of lands, &c. belonging to the keepers or wardens of the light or fraternity of St. George, in the church of St. James, in Poole, kept in the

the common coffer belonging to that church. It is now lost, but was extant 1604. There still remains, in the town-chest, some extracts or pieces of it, in eight loose papers, many of which are not legible. They contain donations of several small pieces of land, shops, &c. described by their boundaries: and all run in the same form. One of them is a donation of Sir *John Myller*, priest of Poole, and this only has a date, viz. 1484: It is marked No. 19, but it is uncertain whether it is the number of the page or of the donations. This seems to have been given, 1 Edward VI. to the Duke of *Somerset*. March 12, 3 Edward VI. the fraternity of St. George in Poole, with a garden in Poole, and another in West-street; a garden, called *Millpost*; another, in the possession of *James Redbid*; a place called *Hungerhill*; two tenements in the possession of *Adam Harvyl* and *Hugh Cocks*; a garden containing an acre, lying in *High-street*; a garden at *Pydwins*, and another in West-street, all belonging to it, were granted for 262l. 4s. 6d. to *John Churchill*, of Dorchester, draper, and *William Samways*, and the heirs of Churchill. February 1, 3 Edward VI. nine messuages and gardens belonging to this fraternity, clear yearly value 27l. 2s. were granted to *John Man*, of Poole, who purchased them for the town of Churchill and Samways.

In the Chantry Roll, this fraternity was valued at 30s. 10d. out of which rents resolute were paid of 3s. 8d. In the High-street, east of the corn-market, was a house (late the property of Mr. John Hackman, mercer, which Mr. Thomas Jubber bought of him, and is now occupied at this present time, viz. 1788, by Mr. Moses Neave) which before it was rebuilt, had windows

dows with stone mullions. Behind was an house adjoining to this; an antique building, compass-roofed, and perhaps, an hall or chapel to this fraternity. The late Dr. Richard Rawlinson had a round seal, on the verge of which was *S. Convent de Pool*; within, a lion coward. As there were no religious houses in this town, it seems rather to have belonged to *S. Poole, C. Devon*, where was a small priory.

There are several meeting houses, the dissenters being very numerous; one for the presbyterians in *Hill-street*, and another in *Leg-lane*, or *Lackland-street*; but this being too small, a genteel one was built a few years since in *Skinner's-field*, not far from the other; one for the quakers in *Leg-lane*, and another for the anabaptists at *West-butts*, in *West-street*, but this has not been used for many years. There are two burial-places for the quakers and anabaptists.

The old town-hall is in *Fish-street*, and was built in 1572. The prison is under the same. An elegant new town-hall was built, in *Market-street*, with shambles under it, at the expence of the representatives, (viz.) Joseph Gulston, and Thomas Calcraft, Esqrs. in 1761. This hall is spacious, and is ornamented with chandeliers and sconces, being a present from Mr. Pitt, the present member.

Adjoining to the *King's-hall*, is a prison called *Salisbury Prison*, so named from the Earls of Salisbury; it is an ancient building, perhaps as ancient as the Longespees.

The work-house is in *West-street*, built 1739, by Mr. Miffing.

Rogers's alms-houses in *West-street*, are for twenty poor people.

There

There is a school at the west end of the Church-yard, in *Church-street*, supported by the representatives, at the expence of 10l. per annum each.

The *Great-cellar*, or *King's-hall*, or *Wool-house*, stands on the key, and is an edifice of some antiquity, supposed to have been built, t. Edward III. or 11 Henry VI. It has of late years been partly rebuilt.

The town-house was erected of late years, and adjoined to the former by an ancient key porch, which was pulled down a few years since: Here the merchants meet for business or diversion; the expence is defrayed by subscription. Adjoining to this is a range of warehouses.

THE HAVEN OR PORT.

It grew to be a port of some note about 15 Edward III. though it appears by William Longespee's charter to have had some trade earlier; about which time, or before, Wareham grew into decay. On the petition of *John Warren*, Earl of *Surry*, then lord of this village, and *William Monteacute*, Earl of *Sarum*, who had the reversion of it, by an inquisition taken 7 June, 15 Edward III. it was found that the burgesses here received of every ship that came into the port, for anchorage 2d. and for every one laid in the dock [*culagium*] 2d. For all things brought to be sold here, according to the customs or tolls under-written, in aid for payment of the fee-farm-rents, which they used to receive by the hands of the merchants resorting hither, beyond the memory of man, viz. for a last of herring, 4d.; for an hundred [*centena*] of salted fish 4d.; for a salmon

linon q.; for a bundle [*garba*] boghestaves q.; for a quarter of salt q.; for a quarter of corn [*bladi*] q.; for a flaggon [*lagena*] of tallow [*uncti*] q.; for an ox hide ob.; for a farplar, a pocket, or half a sack of wool 4d.; for a farplar of sheeps skins undressed [*lanita*] 4d. for a hundred of iron or plank [*asser*] ob.; for an hundred of cod ob.; for a thousand [*miliare*] of nuts q.; for a dozen [*duodena*] *cosmare de rosin* ob.; for a quarter of coals q.; for a barrel of tar 2d.; for a barrel of pitch 2d. The King had granted them these tolls, and that all fishers in the bounds of this port may sell fish taken there, at this village, and not elsewhere, but at a competent price; that the port of the said village contains in length 4 miles [*leucæ*], from a place called *Northavensford*, to a place called *Rodechye Attewelle*; and in breadth, to the middle of the water [*usque ad mediam aquæ*], between the said port and *Bronksye*: and that the King may, without prejudice to himself or others, grant to the burgeses of Poole, the same customs and liberties that the burgeses of Melcomb have by charter from the Kings of England. At the siege of Calais this town furnished King Edward III. with four ships and ninety-four men.

We have little more account of it till the reign of Henry VI. when, *a. r.* 11, July 8, an act of parliament passed, wherein it is set forth, that, considering the weakness and insufficiency of the port of Melcomb, and its not being inhabited, nor of strength to resist an enemy, great losses have happened to John Rogers, and other merchants, and hurt to the customs: and the town and port of Poole being inhabited and frequented by a great multitude of people: the port a secure and sufficient haven
for

for ships; and the mayor and burgesſes propoſing to wall and fortify them, by aſſent of lords and commons in parliament aſſembled, the King granted them licence to fortify them; and that Melcomb, after the feaſt of St. Hilary next, be no longer a port, but a creek, as it has anciently been accuſtomed to be; and Poole to be a port, where all merchants, natives and ſtrangers, may ſhip and unload goods. That the mayor of Poole have cognizance of the ſtaple, and have the ſame liberties as the mayor of Southampton enjoys; and it was ordered that Sir John Radcliffe, knight, ſteward of Guienne, who, by the King's warrant was to be paid a certain ſum out of the port of Melcomb, ſhould now be paid out of the port of Poole. This act was confirmed 1 Edward IV. and 3 Henry VIII. It is now an head port; the moſt conſiderable and principal one in the county, to which all members and creeks are ſubject. The entrance into it is difficult, and the ſands increaſe: but a veſſel of 320 or 400 tons can come up to the key, though there are not many ſhips of the town above 220 tons burden.

The BOUNDS and extent of this port are ſet forth in the inquiſition 15 Edward III. and *Redechyve Attewelle* one of the boundaries now known by the name of *Rookley Point*, is at the weſt point at the entrance of Lichet Bay, ſo that the extending theſe boundaries to the Arne Shore is not warranted by the record, and though confirmed by cuſtom, is only founded on miſtake, there being places called *Attewelle* both on the Arne Shore and Lichet Bay. The proceſſion goes a mile beyond Arne Key, ſouth of Poole. 38 Edward III. by a deed in French, the mayor and barons of Wincheſſea certify to the
the

the mayor and burgesſes of Poole, that, on a ſuppoſition that the water between Redclyve Attewell and North Haven point, did appertain to another place than Poole; they certify that they and their anceſtors from all times paſt, and ever ſince the water had its courſe there, have called it the *Haven of Poole*, and count it ſo to be; and therefore have charged the officers of the ſaid town, in all times, to levy, and receive all duties and cuſtoms of the ſaid water.

The people of Poole claimed to carry paſſengers from N. to S. Haven Point, from 1575—1608, but it was conteſted by the officers of Brownſea-Caſtle.

This HARBOUR lies 7 leagues N. W. by W. from the Iſle of Wight, and 16 from Portſmouth; a S. S. E. moon makes high-water before this harbour; a S. by E. moon in it; which is computed to the ebb, that comes out of the Iſle of Wight. The tide riſes 9 feet perpendicular in the Harbour, which has this peculiar in it, that the ſea, contrary to all other ports in England, ebbs and flows 4 times in 24 hours; twice when the moon comes to the S. E. and N. W. and twice when it comes to the S. by E. and N. by W. The Euripus in Eubœa does the ſame. Two of theſe tides are occaſioned by Brownſea iſland, which, obſtructing the water, as it runs out, cauſes it to flow back into all parts of the harbour. This is the ſecond flood. In the harbour the ebb and flood work alternately every ſix hours. The ebb at low water, between Hampſhire and the Iſle of Wight, runs ſo ſtrong, that it ſhoots into the harbour of Poole, lying in the line of its courſe, ſo that when it is low water at Hurſt it is high water at Poole. It appears by all the harbours on this coaſt, that the

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convenience

convenience is owing to a large inlet of water within the land, every tide, which, venting at low water, scours the channel.

The harbour is good for any ship not exceeding the draught of 14 feet. The first flood, or proper high water, is at nine or S. E. then it ebbs an hour and a half, and flows as much, making the counter or latter flood at S. or $11\frac{3}{4}$, then it ebbs till past four; so that it flows with the counter flood near seven hours, and ebbs five. It flows up and down at spring-tide six feet; at neap-tide four feet six inches. The counter flood flows up and down, or perpendicular, at spring-tides, six feet; at neap-tides four.

There is a bar a little East of the entrance of the harbour: the sands about it are shifting, and therefore all ships generally take in a pilot at Studland. The water on the bar is about fourteen or fifteen feet, at high water, and about nine or ten at low. The frequent ebbs and flows of the sea, which keeps it in continual motion, conduce much to the health of the town of Poole, otherwise the ooze or mud would be very offensive: many of the lanes of this place being very close and narrow.

In January 1763, died in a fortnight, five people whose ages amounted to 427.

There is a long narrow neck of land which projects from the N. E. part of the Isle of Purbeck, called South-haven Point, and such another shoots out of the main land of Dorsetshire, called North-haven Point. The distance between these is about a quarter of a mile, forming the entrance to the bay and harbour of Poole. Directly facing this entrance lies the entrance of Brown-sea,

sea, which divides the stream; the largest and navigable branch flows to the North, and leads to Poole.

This island was formerly a barren spot with only one house, and an old castle intended for the defence of the harbour. It was purchased by the late Humphry Sturt, Esq. who, by planting and other improvements, has converted it into a most delightful spot. The castle is built upon, and enlarged with additional buildings, commanding an extensive view of the British Channel, Isle of Wight, Studland Bay, and county round. Government in the late war erected batteries on each haven point, besides a battery on each side of the castle, to secure the harbour and town from the incursion of privateers.

THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY

Has been very anciently held here. It was sometimes kept on the key, or over the passage, at a place called Bromehill. In the town archives the records of this court are extant from the time of Edward VI.

Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, vice admiral to Henry, Duke of Richmond, great admiral of England, certifies that John Woodhall, their commissary, having inspected the privileges granted by W. Monteacute, Earl of Sarum, and all the confirmations of all the Kings of England to the time of Henry VIII. whereby the lands, port, men, &c. within the liberty of Poole, are exempt from all jurisdiction of the admiral of England, he confirms the same 18 Henry VIII. The courts ought to be held annually, but now at pleasure. The mayor is president; and there is a jury impan-

nelled to inquire concerning all offences within the jurisdiction, *viz.* concerning felony in the port, or on the sea in ships, &c. — of pirates — of all ships, &c. that be found wayffe, on the high sea or in the port — what is found on the sea flats, any tun of wine, oil, &c. — any thing found at the bottom of the sea, anchors, cables, gold, &c. — of murder in any ships, &c. — of any dead body found — of frays — of such as buy or receive stolen goods — of such as have dragged oysters or muscles, from Holy-rood day in May to Holy-rood day in September — of such as take brood or fry of oysters or muscles — of regraters or forestallers of fish or fowl — of such as use unlawful nets — of such as fish, or suffer an engine to lie in the sea to take fish, on Sundays — of such as have not brought fish to market at a lawful hour, and staid there according to the old order — of clearing the channel from soil — of regulating ballasting and unballasting of ships — how long any vessel should lay at the key after her lading is discharged, and to point out where the beacons ought to be placed, &c.

THE KEY

Lies on the South side of the town; the bounds of it are laid out by a commission, returned into the Exchequer in Easter term, 31 Charles II. The great key is 192 feet long, beginning at the dead wall, commonly used for heating pitch, adjoining to Henry Harbin's house and land, and W. S. W. along the said key to the head thereof, with a pair of stone stairs about the middle, being in depth at the said head 42 feet, and in depth

depth at the E. N. E. end about 54 feet; bounded by the house and lands of the said Henry Harbin, towards the N. N. E. and the river above Poole on the W. S. W. and the lands and warehouses belonging to John Webb, Esq. and the house and land of Dennis Smith, merchant, towards the N. by W. and Poole stream towards the E.

And the little new key for discharging, landing, and shipping of all goods coastwise, as also timber, plank, deals, masts, and all other raff, pantiles, bricks, and train-oil, and no other goods or merchandise whatsoever, being in length 34 feet; is bounded with a dead wall belonging to Captain William Orchard, towards the E. by N. and the house and lands belonging to Henry Harbin, Gent. towards the W. by S. and Poole Stream towards the S. by E. and the house late of John Cleeve, towards the N. by W.

The keys have been very much enlarged and improved of late years at several different times, being extended in a right line from one end to the other, and are rendered very spacious and commodious.

On the Ham side of the harbour there are keys to careen ships, to throw out and take in ballast, with intermediate slips for building, where there has been nine on the stocks at a time; the communication from one side of the harbour is by means of a passage boat large enough to hold eighty persons, which continues to ply all day, and is hauled by a rope stretched from one side to the other, for which every family pays only 4*d.* a year, and every stranger a halfpenny each time.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

Stands at the East end of the great key. Here is a collector, and three patent officers, a customer, comptroller, and searcher, besides general tide-waiters, land-waiters, and other attendants. The customs in 1770 amounted to 13747*l*. There is mention made of *quædam custuma de Pole*, in the inquisition of John Warren, Earl of Surrey, and Joan his wife, 21 and 35 Edward III. who died seised of it. In 4 Henry VIII. the *parva custuma* of Poole, and the wool-house, were granted to John Hunt for life. In 1 Edward VI. the *parva custuma* and prisage of wines were granted to Edward, Duke of Somerset; and in 1 and 2 Phillip and Mary the *parva custuma*, and tolls, and the wool-house, were granted to George White for life.

Town dues, or petty customs, are claimed by the corporation for goods landed, or taken out of vessels moored to the key. They seem to be the same that are mentioned in the inquisition of 15 Edward III. which has occasioned several disputes between the towns of Poole and Wareham; the latter of which claim, from time immemorial, certain rights and immunities for goods and merchandise, exported and imported to and from Poole and Wareham. In 1666, or 1667, Wareham petitioned the king and council, setting forth that the town of Poole extorted dues at the keys which they had no right to pay: those of Poole supported their right, and an order of council was made accordingly; that Wareham was only exempt from paying for tobacco-pipe clay. At the Lent assizes at Winchester, 1731, a cause, near six years depending in the Exchequer,

was

was tried by Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, between the town of Poole, plaintiff, and some of the inhabitants of Wareham defendants, concerning these dues; when only an old table of fees, t. Henry VIII. was produced, and several copies of it, which varied in almost every article. The defendants obtained a verdict and fifty pounds costs. In 1749 they presented another petition to parliament, which was referred to a committee, but withdrawn on being opposed by Wareham.

In 29 George II. 1754, an act passed for ascertaining, &c. duties on importation or exportation of goods out of the harbour, ballast, and boomage duties, and for enlarging and repairing the harbour, keys, and wharfs; to provide a place to keep gunpowder, establishing a nightly watch, and enlightening the streets.

But all imports and exports, from the channel leading to Wareham to the W. of the S. W. buoy off bulwarks of Ham-key, near the entrance of the little channel leading to Poole, are exempted from the duty of 3*d.* per tun. No duties are to be paid for goods in open vessels brought from or to Wareham, or any part of the channel to the W. of the S. W. buoy, in any part of Purbeck within North haven-point. All ballast shipped or unshipped in those bounds to be duty free; but at any key within the mouth of the little channel, within Poole-stakes, 6*d.* per tun shall be paid, but nothing on re-shipping it. Tobacco-pipe-clay is exempted from all duty.

We have no ancient accounts of the number of shipping in this port. In 1649 eight ships went hence to Newfoundland, and two to Barbadoes; but after the restoration this trade increased and flourished. In

1736, one hundred and forty-four sail belonged to this town. In 1741, forty-nine ships of this place had been taken since the commencement of the war with Spain. In 1743, thirty-one ships were taken since the beginning of the war with France, on a general computation worth, one with another, 37,200*l.*; one-third being allowed for the salvage of ship and cargo, of those that were retaken and rifled, amounted to 1600*l.*; the whole loss 38,800*l.* Four ships, exclusive of the thirty-one, retaken. In 1750, one hundred and twenty-six ships belonged to this port, including brigs, snows, bilanders, and sloops; whereof in harbour fifty-eight, on the stocks eight, abroad sixty. In 1770, two hundred and fifty ships belonged to the town; and since the peace they are increased to near three hundred.

Being almost surrounded by the sea it neither wanted nor had many fortifications. In 11 Henry VI. leave was granted to fortify the town. King Richard III. according to Leland, began a piece of a town wall at one end of the key, where in his time remained a small embattled gate, and some of an embattled wall. This once ran under part of the West-street, where the foundations have been found, and excluded the town cellars, as appears by the steps at the W. end of the key, under part of the street S. of the town cellars, and W. of the gate. It was probably the water-gate. The sea formerly came quite up to it, but is now retired several paces from it. But these works seem never to have been finished, and its chief fortifications were two dykes and a wall on the N. which was levelled when the embattled gate at the entrance of the town, mentioned by Leland, was pulled down in King Charles the

the Second's reign, as a mark of ignominy for their obstinacy in the rebellion.

In the reigns of James I. and Charles I. great quantities of oysters, taken in and near the harbour, were pickled, barrelled, and sent hence to London, Holland, the West Indies, Spain, and Italy. In 1747, in digging a dock for a ship on the tongue of land opposite the harbour at Ham, a large bed of oyster-shells was found six feet and an half thick, regularly piled one upon another. The ligatures of most were visible; the whole bed was covered over with about a foot of black mould; but this was not a natural bed of oysters, for they had all been opened, and the fishermen had a knack of taking them out without breaking the ligatures. They were formerly opened at Ham, and the shells left on the shore; but about 1640 or 1670, they were forbid by the corporation, who imagined they prejudiced the channel; on which they opened them in the boats on the mud near the Strand, and threw the shells there, by which that hill of shells was raised which, at low water at least, is surrounded by the sea, and called the *Oyster Bank*.

The BAY, or at least that part of it which immediately surrounds Poole, is called *Luckford Lake* in some maps, and is of a very large extent like a sea, having a narrow entrance on the E. from the British channel. It probably has its name from the calmness or stillness of the sea, which resembles a standing water or pool in calm weather. Leland accounts it twenty miles in circumference, which is much too short; for if all the turnings and windings of the shore, and the projections

projections of the mud banks were exactly traced, it would amount to sixty miles. Mr. Horsley, in his *Britannia Romania*, is of opinion that it was the *Magnus Portus* of Ptolemy, who indeed countenances this opinion; but as his geography is very inaccurate, and Richard of Cirencester has placed it beyond all doubt at *Porchester*, where Mr. Camden and other antiquarians have fixed it, there is no pretence to move it hither.

It contains several islands; on the S. side lies *Brownsea*, the largest, *Fursey*, *St. Helen's*, *Long* and *Round* islands, which lie in a semicircular form; *Grove-island* lies near *Godin's* and *Stone-island* on the E. near the entrance into the bay. On the N. part are *Swan*, *Perquain*, alias *Pelham*, and *Horfe* islands; the latter is almost washed away. On the W. part, near the mouth of the river Frome are three small islands, viz. *Gigger's Island*, another belonging to the North-living in Arne, and another small spot. Near Holton, E. of Lichet bay, near the mouth of Sherford river, are two more islands, *Utter-beath* and *Vernigore*; the latter is an island only at low water.

This bay is full of mud banks, intersected by a great number of channels, by which boats and other small vessels can pass; the principal of these are *Wareham*, the *Great* or *North Channel*; the other the *South* or *Wick Channel*, by which small vessels can pass; in the rest only small fishing boats. The ooze in this bay begins to dry at the first $\frac{1}{4}$ ebb, and is all dry at the last $\frac{1}{4}$ ebb at spring tides; so that at low water the verdure of the sea weeds makes it look in summer time like a meadow, interspersed with little rivulets.

There

There seems formerly to have been a project, and a very unaccountable one, to embank, inclose, and recover these banks. It was found by inquisition, 13 Charles II. that the waste and oozy grounds in the bay, containing by admeasurement 8026 acres, and also *Gof's Bay*, alias *Little Sea*, bounded almost round with *Parkston*, 41 acres.—*Holes Bay*, bounded on the E. by *Parkston*, with a neck of land called *Windmill-point*, and *Poole* on the W. with *Thickfurses*, alias *Hickford*, on the N. 238 acres.—*Longford Bay* bounded by *Poole* on the E. *Ham-worthy*, or *South-Ham*, on the S. *Upton-wood*, *Tottenham*, and *Hickford* on the N. W. and N. E. 885 acres.—*S. Lichet Bay*, bounded by *Ham-worthy* on the E. *Holton* on the W. and *Lichet* on the N. 234 acres.—*Sheepstall Bay*, bounded by *Arne* on the S. N. and W. 100 acres.—*Middleburgh Bay*, bounded by *Arne* on the N. W. and *Fitzoure* on the S. E. which bay divides towards the W. into three creeks; one lying between *Arne* to the N. W. *Middleburgh* to the S. and *Slepe* on the S. W. another between *Middleburgh* to the N. and *Wych* to the S. another between *Wych* to the N. and *Fitzoure* to the S. 350 acres.—*Shotwood Bay*, bounded by *Fitzoure* on the N. W. *Owre* on the S. W. 16 acres.—*Owre Bay*, lying between *Owre* on the W. and *Newton* on the S. E. 80 acres.—*St. Andrew's*, or *Brownsea Bay*, bounded almost all round with *Brownsea* on the E. S. and W. 68 acres.—*Brand's Bay*, lies between *Newton* to the W. and *Studland* and *South Haven Point* to the E. and S. E. and lands called *Brands* to the S. 305 acres.

These

These premises were granted to *Charles*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, for thirty-one years, paying yearly 5s. provided that within five years he embanked the premises at his own charge, and repaired and maintained the banks, walls, and fences; a fourth part so embanked to be set out for the King. All or great part of the premises were granted, 17 Charles II. to *Charles Gifford*, Esq. for forty-one years, paying yearly 6d. an acre, or a quarter of the yearly value of the lands so embanked; but this project was found impracticable, and nothing was or could be done in it: yet these waste grounds, if they may be so called, seem to belong to the lordship of Canford; for, 1722, *Robert Dore*, of *Limington*, was presented at a court of Admiralty, for inclosing several acres of muddy ground, or flats, belonging to the harbour, at the E. part of Holes Bay, for which he had a grant from Sir John Webb.

Though the town of Poole claims much power in this bay, Mr. *Banks*, as lord of Corfe-castle, pursuant to Queen Elizabeth's grant to Sir C. Hatton, claims a power and jurisdiction as admiral, by water and land, on the seas round the isle of Purbeck, on the high seas, and throughout the whole island; others say that fishing, and other liberties, in that part of the sea within the channel towards the coast of Purbeck, belongs to the town of Corfe, and has no relation to the said grant. The town of Wareham has only a right of navigation in the bay, in the two rivers, and on the coast of Purbeck. The fishermen of that town always fish in Mr. Banks's right, and formerly paid him a yearly acknowledgment; but of late it being small has been neglected to be collected.

The

The navigation in the bay is almost wholly confined to the channels. There is no sailing over the mud-banks, even at high water, except for boats lightly laden, or those of the lesser size. The windings of the channel lengthen the way.

In Wareham channel, from the river head to Ruffelkey, the depth of water at low water is from seven to eleven feet; from thence to Poole-stakes twelve to fourteen, there it decreases to eight and nine; from thence to the bar from ten to twenty, and sometimes twenty-four and twenty-eight in the main channel, but in the little channel from nine to twelve. In *Wyche* channel the depth is from twelve to eighteen. In *South-deep* channel five; at Brownsea twelve to twenty. These are the principal channels, the rest are inconsiderable.

THE CHURCH

Stands at the W. end of the town, and a little N. of the key, is under the jurisdiction of the royal peculiar of Canford, and dedicated to St. James, and was anciently a chapel of ease to Canford, though now independent of it. *William de Euvreux*, Earl of Sarum, gave this chapel of St. James, in Poole, to the priory of *Bradenstoke*, together with the church of Canford, and advowson of the vicarage. When it became exempt from its dependance on Canford does not appear, nor is it ever mentioned in the Sarum registers of institution. Before 1520 it was presented to by the King *ratione ducatus Lancastriæ*. It is an ancient fabric consisting of a body, two aisles, and a tower. The chancel

cel is divided only from the higher end of the body by rails. The body is the most ancient part of the structure, and was the old chapel of St. James. The aisles were added in after ages. It is at present divided from the aisles by five arches in each aisle, formerly by six; but two in each aisle seem to have been thrown into one large one. The N. aisle was built about 1500. In 1509, John Bedford willed to be buried in the *cæmety* of St. James's church in Poole, and gave 10*l.* to it. In 1517, William Mesurer, of this place, appointed his body to be buried in Our Lady aisle in this parish church, if he died here; and bequeathed to the making of the new rood-loft, and tower of the said church, all such money as rested unpaid at the hour of his death, of the 20*l.* he promised to the edifying this fabric. This aisle is not so long and broad as the other. The S. aisle is of equal length with the body, and is thought by many merchant's marks and devices on the N. side, to have been built t. Edward IV. At the higher end, projecting towards the S. is a vestry.

In the N. aisle are these inscriptions.

Over the arches:

These six arches made at the charge of James Haveland and Helene his wife, on whose souls God have mercy. Amen. Anno Domini mccccij. [1502.]

He is supposed to have built this aisle.

Opposite, on the N. wall:

William Phippard, of this town and county, mariner, gave 40*l.* towards repairing and beautifying this church.

A. D.

A. D. 1695. Thomas Smith, Esq. Mr. Thomas Hyde, and Mr. Joseph Wadham, church-wardens.

At the higher end of this aisle is an altar tomb in memory of *Thomas Roberts*, merchant, five times mayor, died 1632; and *Jane* his wife, died 1629.

At the E. end is a stone that retains the marks of and effigies, labels, and coats of arms; but the brasses are gone. Perhaps it was for James Haveland and his wife, founders of the aisle.

In the S. aisle, on a brass plate on the floor:

Here lieth buried the body of *Edward Man*, son of Edward Man and Elenor his wife, who died in the 29th year of his age, 18th day of March, A. D. 1608.

Near it another brass plate:

Here lieth the body of *Edward Man*, of this town and county of Poole, merchant, who died December xxii, MDCXXII. He left two sons and four daughters. His beloved wife Elenor made this memorial of him:

This merchant MAN purchased a jewel rare,
When to gain Christ (God-man) he took care.

On the wall of the S. isle:

Near this place lies Mrs. *Margaret Pike*, late of Dorsetshire, in the Isle of Purbeck. Ob. 22 July, 1708.

Below on a stone:

Here lies interred *Cathrine* wife of Mr. *George Lewen*, of the town and county of Poole, merchant, who departed

parted this life the 16th day of March, A. D. 1710, and in the 58th year of her age. Also Mrs. *Sarah Bartlett*, daughter of George Lewen, Esquire, who departed this life, May 19, 1729, Æt. sue 51. It is desired this grave may not be opened these 20 years.

Against one of the arches :

Underneath lies the body of *George Lewen*, a worthy member, and 3 years mayor of this corporation. Ob. 15 November, 1718, Æt. sue 71.

Above the arms of Lewen, party per pale G. and Az. three buck's head coupéd O. Crest a buck's head coupéd of the 3d.

Here resteth, in hope of a joyful resurrection, the body of *Haviland Hiley*, merchant, who was three times mayor of this town and county, and chosen a fourth time; left this life for a better, the 19th day of September, in the 69th year of his age, A. D. 1699. Memento mori.

In the S. aisle, against one of the arches, is a neat white marble monument, under which are the arms of Jolliffe, viz. S. a double-headed eagle expanded A. on a chief G. a lion passant O. Crest an eagle's head erased S. beaked O.

Near this place lies the body of *Peter Jolliffe*, who in the late wars signalized himself against the French with uncommon courage, and frequently revenged their insolence towards the English, by captivity or death. William the Third, in justice to the merit of so brave a man, rewarded his services with a commission, and a medal

medal of gold. George the First, at his accession to the throne, gave him the command of this town in all military matters. Thus having been distinguished by these two great Kings, and established a general reputation in the world, he died in the 72d year of his age, on the 12th day of November, 1703. He left several children; William, the youngest, (whose filial piety may the reader imitate!) caused this monument to be erected to his memory.

There are many other neat monuments in the body of this church, &c.

In 1785, two new galleries were built in the North and South aisles, on a new plan, extending from the old ones to the East end of the church.—William Barter, and Thomas Tilled, church-wardens.

At the West end of the church-yard is a large hillock of earth, under which, in a vault, was interred *James Thompson*, merchant of this town. His corpse was first put into a wooden coffin, pitched and filled with spirits of wine, wrapped in another of lead, and deposited in a handsome one of wood, on which in a copper-plate was the inscription below; all these were put into a large stone coffin. His brother-in-law, Mr. *Thomas Hafaldine*, master of the Royal Academy of Portsmouth, was buried at the same time.

Hic jacet quod mortale fuit *Jacobi Thompson* in oppido Poole, agro Dorsetensi prognati, qui Thomæ Thompson & amatæ filiæ Johannis Edwards, de

E

Moseley

Moseley in Hantonia, filius fuit natu maximus, Jacobi Thompson dicti Thomæ filii maximi, & Barbaræ filia Tho. Barne de Parkston nepos, Joannis Thompson & Eliz. filia Petri Pierse, de insula Purbeck, pronepos, Gulielmi Thompson & Christianæ filia Joannis Halseham, de Cicestria, M. D. abnepos.

Mercator felix & generosus amplam fortunam cum integra fama acquisivit, nullis unquam litibus implectus, fidus amicis, comitibus jucundus, patriæ, libertatis, fidei reformatæ amantissimus, vitamque tam bene actam, prudenti facultatum dispositione concludens, ob. 8 Martii, A. D. 1739, cum 52 annos, 9 menses, & 3 dies vixerat.

Petrus Thompson, frater unicus superstes, testamentique curator, hanc inscriptionem amoris ergo in memoriam ejus fieri voluit.

Above the arms of Thompson; Az. a lion passant guardant O. and seven other quarterings. Crest a lion rampant O. with a ducal coronet round his neck.

The tower was built about 1500, and is of a moderate height; but seems never to have been finished. In it is one large bell, and the Saint's bell. Tradition says here were eight, which were lost at sea about a league hence, as they were carrying into Holland. They were ordered to be sold t. Edward VI. by the Duke of Somerset, to fortify the town.

THE REGISTER begins 1538.

Nich. son of Nich. and Mary Gibbons, born 1605.

Sir Thomas Pope, mass priest in Poole, buried 6 May, 1539.

John, son of Sir John Horsey, Knight, and Edith, relict of John Stocker, merchant, married 1639.

Th. Carew, and Elenor Trenchard, widow, married 1640.

THE RECTORY.

It is a perpetual curacy, to which there is no institution or induction, subject only to the jurisdiction of Canford. The minister has been chosen of late years in a different manner; sometimes by the mayor and aldermen; sometimes by them in conjunction with the burgesses; sometimes by the inhabitants assembled in vestry. About 1500, the crown nominated or presented; and this was the case of Mr. Howson, in 1682. The church-wardens give him possession by delivery of the keys of the church and the register, and he is confirmed by the official of Canford. The great tithes of *Parkston* and *Long-fleet*, vested in the corporation, are by them conferred on the minister. The lord of the manor of Canford appoints an official and register, who holds ecclesiastical courts, proves wills, grants licences, &c.

Letters patent, 11 Elizabeth, 21 January, recite, that on the surrender of the letters patent granted by Edward VI. to *John Hannam*, of Winburn, gent. of

the rectory parcel of the *Priory of Bradenstock*, for the better support of a curate, she, 9 November, *a. r.* 8. demised to *Matthew Haviland*, clerk, and his successors, the church and rectory for twenty-one years, paying 12*l.* per annum, reserving to herself the right of presentation to the said church; and the said Haviland being deprived by the bishop of the diocese, she had demised the premises to the mayor and burgessees for twenty-one years, paying yearly 12*l.* 16*s.* they to find a curate to celebrate divine service, and pay his stipend, and maintain the chancel and houses. 12 Elizabeth, both the patents aforesaid being recited, and surrendered, the premises were demised to the mayor, &c. as before, except the right of presentation to the vicarage for twenty-one years. 27 Elizabeth recites the former patent, and on account of having new built the parsonage house, she demises to them the rectory on the same conditions as before. 4 James I. they were granted to the same persons for forty years. 9 Charles I. they were granted to Sir *Thomas Aston* and *Henry Herryman*, at the request of Elizabeth, Countess of Anglesea; also the manor, rectory, advowson, lands, &c. thereto belonging, assize of bread, beer, markets, fairs, tolls, &c. in fee farm for ever, in trust for the said countess and heirs, to find a preacher as before, pay his stipend, maintain the chancel, houses, &c. *Thomas Smithby*, of London, and *Martha* his wife, for 100*l.* sell to Haviland Hiley, mayor of Poole, and eleven others, the premises granted 4 James I. which were afterwards granted 9 Charles I. to Aston and Herryman, and were by them, 17 Charles I. conveyed to Smithby and his wife. In 1692,
Moses

Moses Durell, only surviving trustee, sold to *Shadrach Beal*, mayor, and ten other burgesses, the premises which he purchased of Smithby, and which were designed for the advantage of the town: Durell, for 44*l.* 12*s.* by him expended about the rectory and premises, conveys them to the mayor, &c. in trust. About 1727, the rectory was mortgaged for 100*l.* The return to the commission 1650 for Poole is wanting.

RECTORS OR CURATES.

Sir William Byrt, curate, 1538.

Thomas Hancock, 1546.

Sir Thomas Long, 1554, buried at Poole, October 10, 1557.

Sir Bryffe Tayller.

Sir Simon Berwyke, 1557; he had been a monk at Cerne.

John Seywarde, 1559.

Matthew Haviland, 1566, deprived 1570.

Robert Ryckman, 1570.

Robert Fosse, 1580.

Richard Marcan, 1581.

William Hiley, 1582, buried 22 June, 1611; he was ancestor to the Hiley's at Upton.

Nicholas Jeffery, 1611, buried 9 March, 1624.

Henry Anketel, 1624, occurs 1626.

Swithin Cleaves, 1636, afterwards rector of Lichet Matravers.

Josiah White, 1642, buried 10 November, 1643, nephew to Mr. White of Dorchester.

John Gundy, 1643.

Mr. Owfeild, 1645.

John Huddesley, 1647; imprisoned at Poole by order of Cromwell, 1653; had 30*l.* 16*s.* allowed him out of Lord Digby's estate; died minister of a dissenting congregation at Salisbury, 1699.

Thomas Thackham, 1667.

Samuel Hardy, 1667; a dissenter, born at Frampton, 1636; officiated at Charminster, and continued there after 1622, it being exempt from the episcopal jurisdiction. He was favoured by the Trenchard family, and sometimes occasionally conformed. He was chosen minister of Poole, 1667. By a commission from the crown, 1681, he was ejected for not wearing the surplice, and omitting the sign of the cross in baptism, 23 August, 1682, and died at Newbury, 1690.

Robert Howson, 1682.

John Ruffel, 1685; preacher to St. John's, Wapping, Middlesex, ob. 1723.

James Hand, 1689; buried 13 January, 1692.

William Churchey, M. A. 1692; removed into Somersetshire.

Daniel Hyde, 1702.

John Conant, 1704; buried 6 August, 1720.

Christopher Derby, 1720; died July, 1734, rector of Hook.

Richard Derby, 1734; his brother, elected August 5, 1734, ob. 4 August 1748, vicar of Hilton.

John Culm, M. A. 1748; afterwards rector of More Crichil, ob. 1755.

William Nairn, vicar of Hindon, Wilts, elected October 14, 1755, ob. 1767.

Samuel

Samuel Fawconer, M. A. elected 29 June 1767; ob.
23 January, 1788.

R O A D S.

In 1756, 29 George II. an act passed to repair several roads from Poole-gate.

One through Great Canford, Winbourn-Minster, Little Hinton, Hinton Martel, Horton, Woodland, Winbourn St. Giles, Edmondesham, Cranborn, Todpitt in Marlin, Wilts, to the great Western road.

Also another through Long-fleet in Canford, and Parkson, to Bourn-bottom, in Hants, part of the road from Poole to Christ-church.

Another through Long-fleet, Parkson, Great Canford, Kinson, to Longham Bridge, in the road from Poole to Ringwood.

Another through Long-fleet, Great Canford, Corf-Mullen, Lichet Minster, to the Chequer Inn in Lichet Matravers, the road from Poole to Bere Regis.

Another from Lichet Minster over Kingbridge, and a mile beyond, in the road from Poole to Wareham.

Another from Broom-hill, in Hamworthy, through that village, to the road from Pool-gate to Lichet Minster.

In 29, 30 George II. acts passed to amend and explain the above.

SIR PETER THOMPSON, Knight, was a native of this town. He was an eminent Hamburgh merchant,

a gentleman of great humanity and good natural parts, supplying the want of a liberal education by a conversation with men and books. He was a lover of our national antiquities, and many years Fellow of the Royal and Antiquary Societies. He collected, with great care and expence, all the ancient records that could be found in the public offices in London, relating to this town, as well as in the archives here; which he kindly communicated to me. He was high sheriff for the county of Surry, 1745, on which occasion he was knighted. He built an elegant house here, 1746, in *Market-street*, in which he generally resided till his death, October 31, 1770, Æt. 72. His sister Mrs. Hafeldine dying before him, October 26, they were both interred together, as his older brother and Mrs. Hafeldine's husband were, some years before, in the church-yard here.

A
CHRONOLOGICAL LIST
OF
MAYORS,

From the Year 1490, to the present Time.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST

M A Y O R S

From the Year 1800 to the present Time.

LIST OF MAYORS.

John Norton	—	—	1490
Ditto	—	—	1491
Stephen Jardyn	—	—	1492
John Bedford	—	—	1493
James Havyland	—	—	1494
John Alyen	—	—	1495
John Norton	—	—	1496
Robert Jordan	—	—	1497
James Havyland	—	—	1498
John Bedford	—	—	1499
Perys Diker	—	—	1500
John Norton	—	—	1501
James Havyland	—	—	1502
John Bedford	—	—	1503
Thomas Whyte	—	—	1504
William Meafurer	—	—	1505
James Havyland	—	—	1506
Perys Dyker	—	—	1507
William Meafurer	—	—	1508
John Bedford	—	—	1509
Thomas Whyte	—	—	1510
Ditto	—	—	1511
Richard Havyland	—	—	1512
John Stocker	—	—	1513
John Havyland	—	—	1514
William Bitelcome	—	—	1515
William Mefurer	—	—	1516
Thomas Whyte	—	—	1517

John

John Stocker	—	—	1518
Richard Havyland	—	—	1519
John Havyland	—	—	1520
John Bydylcome	—	—	1521
Luke Martyn	—	—	1522
William Havyland	—	—	1523
John Elys	—	—	1524
William Mefurer	—	—	1525
John Havyland	—	—	1526
John Croker	—	—	1527
Davy Greene	—	—	1528
Richard Havyland	—	—	1529
William Bitelcome	—	—	1530
Thomas Whyte	—	—	1531
John Elys	—	—	1532
William Havyland	—	—	1533
John Havyland	—	—	1534
William Mefurer	—	—	1535
William Bitelcome	—	—	1536
Richard Havyland	—	—	1537
Thomas Whyte	—	—	1538
John Mann,	—	—	1539
John Northerell	—	—	1540
John Elys	—	—	1541
Richard Awftyn	—	—	1542
William Bydelcome	—	—	1543
William Havyland	—	—	1544
Thomas Whyte, senior	—	—	1545
Thomas Gylleford	—	—	1546
John Northerell	—	—	1547
Morgan Rede	—	—	1548
John Mann	—	—	1549

Robert

Robert Rogers	—	—	1550
Thomas Whyte, jun.	—	—	1551
John Northerell	—	—	1552
John Davy	—	—	1553
William Newman	—	—	1554
Thomas Byngley	—	—	1555
John Mann	—	—	1556
John Croke	—	—	} 1557
John Scryven	—	—	
John Mann	—	—	1558
Richard Goddarde	—	—	1559
William Greene	—	—	1560
Ditto	—	—	1561
Ditto	—	—	1562
William Byngley	—	—	1563
William Greene	—	—	1564
William Constantyne	—	—	1565
Ditto	—	—	1566
Ditto	—	—	1567
William Newman	—	—	1568
William Constantyne	—	—	1569
Christopher Rose	—	—	1570
William Greene,	—	—	1571
John Rogers	—	—	1572
John Hancocke	—	—	1573
Peter Gaydon	—	—	1574
William Newman	—	—	1575
Peter Coxe	—	—	1576
Michell Daye	—	—	1577
William Bydelcom	—	—	1578
William Dicker	—	—	1579
Robert Niclys	—	—	1580

Christopher

Christopher Farwell,	—	1581
John Bremble	— —	1582
John Rogers	— —	1583
William Bydelcom	—	1584
Christopher Farewell	—	1585
John Fyld	— —	1586
John Beryman	— —	1587
Roger Mawdleye	—	1588
Edward Mann	— —	1589
John Bremble	—	1590
Richard Edwards	— —	1591
William Dyker	—	1592
William Pytt	— —	1593
Roger Mawdley	—	1594
John Berryman	— —	1595
William Levytt	— —	1596
John Bremble	— —	1597
Thomas Fraunces	— —	1598
Thomas Robarts	—	1599
Roger Mawdley	— —	1600
William Bramble	—	1601
John Berryman	— —	1602
John Veyson	— —	1603
Thomas Fraunces	—	1604
William Levytt	— —	1605
Thomas Robarts	—	1606
William Hill	— —	1607
John Lambert	— —	1608
Roger Maudley	—	1609
Robert Polden	— —	1610
John Veyson	— —	1611
William Jordeyner	—	1612

John

John Bramble	—	—	1613
William Hill	—	—	1614
John Harward	—	—	1615
Thomas Fraunces	—	—	1616
Thomas Robarts	—	—	1617
John Lambard	—	—	1618
George Dackombe	—	—	1619
John Veyson	—	—	1620
George Skutt	—	—	1621
John Bramble	—	—	1622
William Hill	—	—	1623
John Harward	—	—	1624
Thomas Frauncis	—	—	1625
John Melmouth, senior	—	—	1626
Christopher Ancketill	—	—	} 1627
Thomas Robartes	—	—	
Ditto	—	—	1628
William Dolbery	—	—	1629
Thomas Smedmore	—	—	1630
George Skutt	—	—	1631
John Harward	—	—	1632
Thomas Frauncis	—	—	1633
John Melmoth, jun.	—	—	1634
Shadrach Gibbon	—	—	} 1635
George Skutt	—	—	
Anthony Wayte	—	—	1636
John Harward	—	—	1637
William Williams	—	—	1638
Aaron Durell	—	—	1639
Richard Mayer	—	—	1640
Haviland Hiley	—	—	1641
Henry Harding	—	—	1642

Robert

Robert Gieare	—	—	1643
George Skutt	—	—	1644

N. B. The mayor and other officers were elected as usual this year, but not sworn in. Harding was put into prison by the inhabitants, on suspicion that he was going to deliver the town to King Charles's army.

Aaron Durell	—	—	1645
William Skutt	—	—	1646
Richard Mayer	—	—	1647
Henry Harding	—	—	1648
Haviland Hiley	—	—	1649
William Williams	—	—	1650
Richard Dolberry	—	—	1651
George Skutt, jun.	—	—	1652
Moses Durell	—	—	1653
Lawrence Gigger	—	—	1654
Peter Hall	—	—	1655
John Powell	—	—	1656
William Skutt	—	—	1657
Robert Cleeves	—	—	1658
Edward Taylor	—	—	1659
Haviland Hiley	—	—	1660
Richard Dolberry	—	—	1661
Peter Hiley	—	—	1662
Edward Mann	—	—	1663
Peter Hall, senior	—	—	1664
William Skutt	—	—	} 1665
Stephen Street	—	—	
Moses Durell	—	—	1666
Robert Cleeves	—	—	1667

William

William Orchard	—	—	1668
Peter Hiley	—	—	1669
John Carter	—	—	1670
Peter Hall, jun.	—	—	1671
Nicholas Efford	—	—	1672
John Willie	—	—	1673
William Orchard	—	—	1674
Ditto	—	—	1675
John Carter	—	—	1676
Allen Skutt	—	—	1677
Moses Durell	—	—	1678
Nicholas Efford	—	—	1679
William Street	—	—	1680
James Trew	—	—	1681
James Holybread	—	—	1682
Ditto	—	—	1683

N. B. The Charter taken away by *quo* } 1684
warranto; John Wyndham, of Sa- } 1685
rum, was appointed mayor, and Allen } 1686
Skutt acted under him. } 1687

James Holybread — 1688

The Charter restored Dec. 24, 1688.

William Phillips	—	—	1689
Henry Jubber	—	—	1690
Shadrake Beale	—	—	1691
Moses Durell, jun.	—	—	1692
William Pike	—	—	1693
Thomas Smith	—	—	1694
Peter Hiley	—	—	1695
Thomas Hyde	—	—	1696

Robert Gieare	—	—	1643
George Skutt	—	—	1644

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George Skutt, jun.	—	—	1652
Moses Durell	—	—	1653
Lawrence Gigger	—	—	1654
Peter Hall	—	—	1655
John Powell	—	—	1656
William Skutt	—	—	1657
Robert Cleeves	—	—	1658
Edward Taylor	—	—	1659
Haviland Hiley	—	—	1660
Richard Dolberry	—	—	1661
Peter Hiley	—	—	1662
Edward Mann	—	—	1663
Peter Hall, senior	—	—	1664
William Skutt	—	—	} 1665
Stephen Street	—	—	
Moses Durell	—	—	1666
Robert Cleeves	—	—	1667

William

William Orchard	—	—	1668
Peter Hiley	—	—	1669
John Carter	—	—	1670
Peter Hall, jun.	—	—	1671
Nicholas Efford	—	—	1672
John Willie	—	—	1673
William Orchard	—		1674
Ditto	—	—	1675
John Carter	—	—	1676
Allen Skutt	—	—	1677
Moses Durell	—	—	1678
Nicholas Efford	—	—	1679
William Street	—	—	1680
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William Pike	—	—	1693
Thomas Smith	—	—	1694
Peter Hiley	—	—	1695
Thomas Hyde	—	—	1696

William Phippard	—	—	1697
Joseph Wadham	—	—	1698
John Carter	—	—	1699
William Williams	—		1700
Dennis Smith	—	—	1701
William Bremble	—	—	1702
William Phippard	—		1703
Ditto	—	—	1704
John Carter	—	—	1705
George Lewin	—	—	1706
Ditto	—	—	1707
Ditto	—	—	1708
William Skutt	—	—	1709
Samuel Weston	—	—	1710
Ditto	—	—	1711
William Cock	—	—	1712
John Jenning	—	—	1713
James Wise	—	—	1714
William Skinner	—		1715
John Lester	—	—	1716
Benjamin Skutt	—	—	1717
Ditto	—	—	1718
William Weston	—	—	1719
Francis Lester	—	—	1720
William Cleeves	—	—	1721
Timothy Spurrier	—		1722
Richard Weston	—	—	1723
John Phippard	—	—	1724
Timothy Spurrier	—	—	1725
Benjamin Skutt	—	—	1726
Ditto	—	—	1727
John Strong	—	—	1728

John

John Thomas	—	—	1729
Timothy Spurrier	—		1730
Ditto	—	—	1731
Peter Jolliffe	—	—	1732
Robert Wadham	—	—	1733
Ditto	—	—	1734
Ditto	—	—	1735
Michael Franklin	—		1736
Ditto	—	—	1737
Ditto	—	—	1738
Robert Henning	—	—	1739
Ditto	—	—	1740
Ditto	—	—	1741
Benjamin Skutt	—	—	1742
Ditto	—	—	1743
John Lester	—	—	1744
William Wife	—	—	1745
William Williams	—		1746
Timothy Spurrier, jun.	—		1747
John Masters	—	—	1748
David Durell	—	—	1749
Joseph Bowles	—	—	1750
Timothy Spurrier, senior	—		1751
John Masters	—	—	1752
George Hyde	—	—	1753
William Jolliffe	—		1754
George Tito	—	—	1755
Aaron Durell	—	—	1756
George Hyde	—	—	1757
William Jolliffe	—	—	1758
Spence Young	—	—	} 1759
William Wife, senior	—		

George

George Weston	—	—	1760
Ditto	—	—	1761
Ditto	—	—	1762
John Henning	—	—	1763
Thomas Hyde	—	—	1764
Thomas Strong	—	—	1765
Samuel Weston	—	—	1766
John Green	—	—	1767
Peter Jolliffe	—	—	1768
John Skinner	—	—	1769
Ditto	—	—	1770
George Tito	—	—	1771
John Bird	—	—	1772
Ditto	—	—	1773
Ditto	—	—	1774
Samuel Bowden	—	—	1775
John Bird	—	—	1776
Ditto	—	—	1777
George Olive	—	—	1778
Benjamin Lester	—	—	1779
Christopher Jolliffe	—	—	1780
Benjamin Lester	—	—	1781
Ditto	—	—	1782
Ditto	—	—	1783
William Spurrier	—	—	1784
Joseph Olive	—	—	1785
William Spurrier	—	—	1786
Ditto	—	—	1787

A
S U P P L E M E N T

TO THE

H I S T O R Y

OF THE

T O W N and C O U N T Y

O F

P O O L E.

Extracts from the Leather-sellers Books, concerning
Mr. *Robert Rogers*, a native of the town and county
of *Poole*.

Robert Rogers was present at the Court, and signed his
name 18th January, 1601.

IT was at this court consented, granted, and agreed
by the master, wardens, and assistants then present, That
whereas *Robert Rogers*, late citizen and leather-seller of
London, did by his last will and testament provide (to-
wards the maintenance in learning of four poor scho-
lars, whereof two to be of Cambridge, and the other
two to be of Oxford) certain exhibitions, and left the
same to be bestowed at the discretion of the master, war-
dens, and assistants of the company of leather-sellers :

G

This

This court, therefore, for divers causes then moving, are content, that *Clement Facer*, of *Cambridge*, *Richard Seaton*, and *Richard Bourne*, of *Oxford*, shall have the first preferment of this charitable exhibition, studying divinity; with this proviso, that if there be no proper suitors hereafter that have more need. Item, It was granted that *Clement Facer* shall have given him, to buy his books and other necessities, twenty shillings. Also, *Oliver Naylor*, of *Cambridge*, is preferred as others hitherto are.

Stow's Survey of London, page 185, quarto, printed in the year 1618, says, Master *Robert Rogers*, leather-seller, and a bachelor, like a most liberal and bountiful benefactor, gave the gifts following:

	£.	s.	d.
To the prisons in and about <i>London</i>	-	12	0 0
To the poor of two several towns in the west country	- - - -	13	6 8
To the poor of the town of <i>Poole</i> , where he was born	- - - -	10	0 0
For building of alms houses there	-	333	0 0
For relief of poor prisoners, such as were neither Atheists nor Papists, and might be delivered each man at the sum of 20 nobles	- - - -	150	0 0
To poor preachers	- - - -	100	0 0
To poor artificers being charged with wife and children, and of honest reputation	- - - -	100	0 0
To the company of merchant-adventurers for poor decayed people, and towards the support of young free men	-	400	0 0

T.

	£.	s.	d.
To <i>Christ's</i> hospital to purchase lands for the relief of the house - - -	500	0	0
To the erecting of alms houses near <i>London</i> , also to the maintenance of 12 poor people - - - - -	600	0	0
To the parish where he dwelt - - -	10	0	0
— ditto for two dozen of bread, to be given every Sunday, for ever, to the poor	100	0	0
To <i>Christ-church</i> parish - - -	15	0	0
To <i>Newgate</i> parish - - -	26	13	4
To <i>Creplegate</i> ditto - - -	26	13	4
To <i>Bishopsgate</i> ditto - - -	26	13	4
To <i>St. George's, Southwark</i> - - -	26	13	4
To <i>St. Sepulchre's</i> - - -	30	0	0
To <i>St. Olave's, Southwark</i> - - -	30	0	0
To <i>St. Giles's</i> , without <i>Creplegate</i> - - -	30	0	0
To <i>St. Leonard's, Shoreditch</i> - - -	30	0	0
To <i>St. George's, Southwark</i> - - -	30	0	0
To <i>Bishopsgate</i> - - -	20	0	0
To <i>St. Botolph's</i> , without <i>Aldgate</i> - - -	20	0	0
For maintaining four poor scholars, two in <i>Oxford</i> , and two in <i>Cambridge</i> , students in divinity, of which the company of lea- ther-sellers have good report	400	0	0

Total £. 3040 0 0

MEMORANDUM,

That the common seal of the town, hereunto annexed,
was put to two indentures made in quittance unto
William Towerfon, skinner, and *Nicholas Cotson*, haber-
dasher, citizens of *London*, executors unto the last will

and testament of *Robert Rogers*, late of *London*, leather-feller, (deceased) for the payment of 500 marks, and 33 pounds 6 shillings and 8 pence, given in an alms house to be newly built, and the money to be paid to Mr. *John Veyson*, now mayor of *Poole*, and his brethren ; dated the 15th day of June, in the second year of the reign of our sovereign lord King *James* the First, &c.

On the 8th day of August, 1610, the sum of two hundred four score and twelve pounds, was put into the town chest, being so much money then received of Mr. *Edward Man*, of *Poole*, being the legacy given by the last will and testament of *Robert Rogers*, to the poor of the town of *Poole*, to purchase land for a weekly exhibition.

Roger Maudley, mayor.

Copy of a Receipt given to Captain *Patten*.

We, the mayor and burgeses of this town of *Poole*, do acknowledge to have received of Captain *Edward Patten*, for the use of the town, the writings under-named, viz.

One deed, dated the 1st of May, 1649, made between *Abraham Stroud*, of *Hamprestone*, and *Mary*, his wife, of the one part ; and *Henry Harding*, then mayor of this town, of the other part ; purporting the conveyance of several lands to this town, in consideration of 300l. by them paid.

One other deed, dated the 20th June, 1649, made between the above parties, purporting the re-conveyance of the said lands, to the said Mr. *Stroud*, under the yearly rent of 18l.

One fine, acknowledged by Mr. *Stroud* and his wife,
to

to the said *Henry Harding* and *William Constantine*, of the said lands.

One release made by Mr. *Stroud*, dated the 1st of August, 1649.

At this present time, these alms houses have an annual endowment of 15*l.* payable out of an estate near *Longham*, called *Hillam Lands*, now belonging to Mr. *Erle*.

Friday, the 15th day of September, 1665, were present in *Poole*, the King's most excellent Majesty,

CHARLES the SECOND,

His Grace the Duke of *Monmouth*,

The Erl of *Oxford*,

The Erl of *Suffolk*,

The Erl of *Latherdale*,

Lord *Gerrard*,

Lord *Ashley*,

Lord *Crofts*,

And Lord *Arlington*,

besides many of his Majesty's attendants and servants; also divers knights, esquires, and gentlemen of quality of the county of Dorset and elsewhere, that came to wait upon his Majesty in this place.

Peter Hall, the elder, then mayor.

William Frampton, sheriff.

Be it recorded, and in order to the perpetual memory and humblest gratitude of this town and county of *Poole*, in due acknowledgment of the unparalleled honour and grace his Majesty was then pleased to cast on this place and corporation, (this day) by his most sacred and royal presence, attended by the said dukes, erls, lords, &c. aforementioned, in the acceptance of a most humble and loyal treatment, wholly provided and paid for, excepting

such expences paid at the inns for horses, &c. at the only cost and charge of the said *Peter Hall*, mayor; who, in company with the aldermen and said sheriff, had the singular honour to attend on his Majesty at a dinner, provided for him at, and in the house of Mr. *Peter Hiley*, set apart for that purpose, where his Majesty was graciously pleased to declare his royal acknowledgement of the same; and in like manner his said grace the Duke of *Monmouth*, as also the said erls and lords with their respective retinues, were pleased nobly, ingenuously, and friendly to acknowledge, such the said mayor's candid and humble entertainment as aforesaid. After dinner it pleased his Majesty, with the said Duke and Lord *Ashley*, &c. to take Collector *William Skutt's* boat to *Brownsea*, steered by the said collector, and rowed by six masters of ships, where his Majesty took an exact view of the said island, castle, bay, and this harbour, to his great contentment, &c. and then returned in the said boat unto the quay of *Poole*, where the said mayor had the honour to hand his Majesty on shore, from whence he went on foot to the house of the said Collector *Skutt*, the said sheriff going before, and the said mayor, and *Edward Man*, senior bailiff, bearing their maces before him, where was a stately banquet provided for him, the which he pleased right graciously to accept of; and then understanding that day to be an annual time constituted for the election of the succeeding mayor for the year following, his Majesty was pleased then and there to nominate and appoint the said Collector *Skutt*, for the future mayor of *Poole*, to the said collector's great honour, with equal contentment and humble thanks of the present mayor, aldermen, &c. for his Majesty's

jeſty's moſt gracious favour therein ; and then attending his Maſteſty to the town gates, he was pleaſed there again to declare his good ſentiments of the ſaid mayor's moſt dutiful and cordial entertainment, and therewith departed.

Peter Hall, mayor,

Edward Man, ſenior bailiff,

William Frampton, ſheriff,

Moses Durell,

Peter Hiley,

John Pittman,

John Willis,

Stephen Street,

Robert Cleeves,

John Carter, water bailiff,

Richard Albert, town clerk.

N. B. *Peter Hall* was a cooper by trade, and lived in *High-ſtreet*, the ſecond houſe from the *George Inn* ; at this preſent time the *New Antelope*, oppoſite *Bell-lane*, which houſe being rebuilt, is now occupied by *Mr. William Wiſe* and *Mr. James Furnell*.

Peter Hiley lived in *High-ſtreet*, on the ſouth ſide of *Coal-corner* ; he was a ſtocking maker, and carried on a large trade ; the ſaid houſe is now the property of *Mr. Thomas Young Bird*.

William Skutt, collector, was by trade a brewer, he lived in *High-ſtreet*, on the eaſt ſide of the *Corn-market*, almoſt oppoſite to *Mr. Hiley's* houſe, where his Maſteſty dined ; ſaid houſe is now occupied by *Mr. Moses Neave*.

Auguſt 22, 1667.

Whereas *Moses Durell*, mayor of this town and county, hath by conſent of us whoſe names are underwritten,

disbursed the sum of 10l. in copper farthings, with the stamp of the town arms on them, and this inscription, "FOR THE MAYOR OF THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF POOLE," and hath received in farthings, at four farthings the penny, the sum of 19l. 4s. to be dispersed and passed betwixt man and man as current money, until it shall be prohibited by his Majesty's order.

Moses Durell, mayor,
Stephen Street, senior bailiff,
Robert Cleeves,
John Carter,
Nicholas Efford,
John Willie,
Peter Hiley,
Edward Man,
John Giger,
R. Albert, Secretary and Town Clerk.

William Constantine, Esq. born 1612, he was reader at the Middle Temple, was recorder of *Poole*, and knighted 1688. In 1643 he was disabled from being a member for *Poole*, for which place he was chosen, and sequestered for designing to betray it to the King. In 1644, the mayor of *Poole* was ordered to send him up in safe custody, with Sir *George Hastings*, and Mr. *Hannam*, jun. then prisoners here. Mr. *Constantine* was committed to the King's Bench, and at last compounded for his estate for 430l.

The return to the commission 1650, was, that *Ham* church was pulled down in the late wars for the preservation of *Poole* garrison; four or five years after the chapel was pulled down, the profits of the parish were applied to the use of the garrison of *Poole*, and afterwards

one year's tithe was paid to *John Haddesley*, then minister of *Poole*.

About the year 1666, a young woman named *Mary Cutler*, was condemned to be hanged in this town for the murder of her bastard child: That dreadful disease the plague being then in this town, the sheriff granted her a respite from execution provided she would attend the persons afflicted with the plague as a nurse; this she faithfully performed and escaped the contagion, and in consideration of her services, the sheriffs and corporation made great interest to obtain her pardon from the king; but such was the justice or cruelty of those times, that their solicitations were without effect, and she was executed near the entrance of the town (to the great concern of the Corporation and inhabitants) which place retains to this day the name of "Cutler's Gallows."

THE OLD TOWN-HALL,

The ground on which this building is erected was given to the corporation by Mr. *Constantine* of Merley.

THE FREE SCHOOL.

This was built in the year 1628; the record respecting the foundation and endowment of this school is lost or missing.

THE TOWN HOUSE.

This was built in the year 1727, by a contribution of the merchants, *Benjamin Skutt* then mayor. The
news-

news-papers, votes of the House of Commons, and other periodical publications being there deposited for the use of the visitors. Strangers are admitted without any expence.

In the church is a very neat mahogany altar piece, which was erected in the year 1736, being the gift of *Richard Pinnell, Esq.* a native of this town.

The church-yard being too small and crowded, a large field at the upper part of the town was inclosed, and consecrated by *Dr. Beilby Portius*, then bishop of *Chester*, (now bishop of *London*) the 3^d of July, 1781, for a burying place.

There were upwards of 50 burgesses made on the 6th day of December, 1775. *Sir John Webb*, bart. in the year 1786, had an idea of inclosing *Hole's Bay*, and applied to the corporation for their consent, who gave leave on certain conditions; but after an experiment it was found to be attended with such a heavy expence, that he relinquished his purpose.

The trade is chiefly confined to *Newfoundland*; a number of seamen are trained up to this fishery. Young, stout country fellows indent themselves for two summers and a winter; during which time, being constantly employed in boats or ships, they become seasoned to the sea and fit to rank as mariners. The exports in provisions, nets, cordage, sail-cloth, and all sorts of wearing apparel, with a variety of other commodities for the consumption of the planters and servants, are to a very large amount. Their returns are in cod and salmon, sent to foreign markets, oil, seal-skins, furs, and lately cranberries are become an article of home consumption. So much has the laudable spirit for commerce increased,
that

that one capital house before the American war had 24 sail of square rigged vessels, from 100 to 300 tons burthen, all employed in the Newfoundland trade.

There are two large hoys employed to carry provisions and passengers every week to *Portsmouth*; they sail on Mondays and return on Saturdays, sooner or later as the wind serves. There are two large passage boats, from *Swanage* in the isle of *Purbeck* to *Poole*, every Monday and Thursday; and sometimes oftener, as the weather permits, with goods and passengers. Likewise several large boats from *Wareham*, &c.

POOLE HARBOUR

Is allowed to be one of the best and safest in the whole Channel for merchants ships to lay in, as the ground is every where soft, and water always sufficient at spring tides for vessels of 16 feet draught of water to come up to the quay; and there are very good anchoring grounds in *Swanage Bay*, and likewise in the Bay of *Studland*, just without the harbour; as likewise opposite *Brownsea Castle*, at the entrance of the harbour. Very accurate soundings have been made, by order of government, (under the direction of Captain *Mackenzie*) not only of the harbour, but all around the coast, and it is found that former charts were either originally erroneous, or that time has materially improved the entrance to this port, since the soundings were first laid down in these charts; which is now almost become obsolete, and will be totally useless, as soon as the modern survey above alluded to shall be made public. Upwards of 2500*l.* have been expended within these few years on the improvement of the

the

the Quays which are now encircling the town, and will, when compleated, be unrivalled by any port of its size in the three kingdoms, not only for spaciousness and good accommodation, but for the depth of water at all times for vessels to lay with ease and safety alongside their respective landing places.

An act was passed the 29th George II. for levying certain duties for improving the harbour, and maintaining the works, (see page 39); it recites that the mayor, bailiffs, burgessees and collectors may demand payment of the several duties appointed by this act in respect of goods imported into Poole Harbour, and also of ballast duties and boomage, from the master of the vessel wherein such goods, &c. shall be imported, at the time he shall make his entry, with the officers of the customs, of the cargo of such vessel; and may also demand payment of the duties on goods exported from, re-loaded at, or taken out of any other vessel in the said port or harbour (in order to be exported) from the master, at the time he shall clear out. The non-payment of the duties, the mayor, or any other justice of peace of the town of Poole may by warrant distrain or stop such vessel till the duties are paid, with the costs and charges of such distress. The master to deliver to the collector of the duties, an account of all goods on board, or forfeit 10l.

No person to empty any ballast into the harbour. Twenty hundred weight of scale goods, 252 gallons of liquids, or 40 square feet of measureable goods to be deemed a ton; 5 quarters of wheat, 6 quarters of barley, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of oats to be deemed a ton; all disputes to be settled by the mayor, two justices, and four younger brothers of the Trinity House, or the majority of them.

For

For boomage, the following duties shall be paid, except for vessels employed in fishing or dredging.

Every deck'd vessel

10 tons, or under, 6d. — 20, tons, or above 10, 12d.
 30, or above 20, 2s. — 40, - or above 30, 3s.
 50, or above 40, 4s. — 60, - or above 50, 5s.
 100, or above 60, 6s. — above 100 tons - 7s.

Without the bar, and in the boundaries of Poole, is an extensive bed of oysters, from which there are several floops loaded every year, and carried to creeks in the mouth of the river Thames, where they are laid to fatten to supply the *London* markets; and in catching of which upwards of 40 floops and boats are employed for two months every spring, which season is the fisherman's harvest; during which time, they receive upwards of 3000l. The last days catching is, by a prescriptive regulation, thrown into the channels within the harbour, where they fatten and supply the town and country, during the winter, with excellent oysters.

Fish are caught in great plenty, and the harbour plaice are most excellent. Herrings have been caught in such plenty as to be sold for a penny a dozen, and continued on our coast for three months.

The heath which surrounds Poole, for four miles from the East to the N. W. appears to have been in times past cultivated, as the vestige of the fences which surrounded every field, may be distinctly traced all over it.

June 17th, 1658, *John Hanne*, late of the parish of *Maugin* in *Cornwall*, now of *Winborne* in *Dorset*, gent.
 and

and *Mary Arrendell*, daughter of *James Arrendell*, gent. deceased, the banns were lawfully published in the market-place and no objection made.

In 1763, the number of burials did not exceed fifty. A correct statement of baptisms, marriages, and burials, from the 24th day of June 1787, to the 24th day of June 1788; taken from the church register.

Baptisms	-	-	-	-	92
Marriages	-	-	-	-	52
Burials	-	-	-	-	111

The customs from the 25th day of March 1787, to the 25th day of March 1788, amount to 8991 l.

S H I P P I N G.

The number of shipping inwards and outwards from the 25th day of March 1787, to the 25th day of March 1788, together with their tonnage and number of men.

	<i>Ships</i>	<i>Tons</i>	Men.
Inwards - -	143	15423	945
Outwards - -	105	12518	823
	<hr/> 248 <hr/>	<hr/> 27941 <hr/>	<hr/> 1768 <hr/>

There are belonging to this port 230 sail of shipping, burthen 21301 tons, and employing about 1500 men; about 140 ships are employed in the foreign trade, and the remainder in coasting and fishing; and besides the number of men actually employed in navigating the ships, there are annually a very considerable number employed in the fishery on the coast of Newfoundland.

The

The imports and exports of corn are here very considerable; the principal export is in barley, of which the county of Dorset can in a favourable year spare upwards of 20,000 quarters; as was the case in 1785, when nearly that quantity was exported by the merchants of this port. The imports for the last seven years, stand nearly as follows; 96,897 quarters of wheat, 160,000 oats, 4000 barley, 12,000 beans, 2940 pease, 1890 rye; a large part of which is distributed through the counties of Dorset, Wilts, and Hampshire; and some part carried to the borders of Somerset. The central situation of this port is of great importance in receiving foreign corn from the northern parts of Europe, and from Holland; which is distributed along the coast, and round the land to the north channel, in coasting floops and vessels from 30 to 100 tons, of which here are a great many which have been built within a few years.

The spacious and airy granaries for corn, will stand as a conspicuous proof of the spirit of these times, in extending the commerce and improving the conveniences of this port. The correspondence from this place has been greatly extended within these 15 years, by the spirit and perseverance of houses, who not confining themselves to any particular line of trade, have very properly assumed the title of **GENERAL MERCHANTS**; and by their credit and stability, have established a correspondence of great consequence, not only throughout Europe, but likewise in every maritime port on the coast of North America.

About 30 years ago, some attempts were made by adventurers from this port, to establish a trade to the coast of Africa, and several voyages were undertaken,
and

and the returns made in slaves, which were carried to the West Indies and Carolina; but the hand of Providence interposed, and put an end to a traffick so repugnant to the dictates of humanity, and to the principles of true religion; but not without enriching a few individuals, some of which are gone to "that bourn from whence no travellers ever yet returned," and others who now live, enjoying we humbly hope,

That ease industriously they sought,
With minds untortur'd by a poignant thought.

THE SOIL OF POOLE AND ITS ENVIRONS

Is particularly adapted to the culture of the mulberry, where it grows so luxuriantly that a whole forest might be raised from layers, without any trouble or difficulty. Our late worthy clergyman, Mr. *Fawconer*, has given irrefragable proofs of the ease wherewith the white mulberry might be propagated, and he succeeded in his experiments so far as to lay claim (had he chosen to apply) to the prize offered by the Bath Society. As the many experiments which have been attempted in different parts of the kingdom for raising silk-worms failed through a dearth of mulberry leaves, would not a trial here be an object worthy the attention of such as are competent for the undertaking? That organzine silk might be raised in great quantities and as good in quality as is now imported from *Piedmont*, at the expence of 200,000l. a year, is evident.

Mr. *Henry Barham*, of *Chelsea*, wrote to Sir *Hans Sloane*, that in the month of May, June, and July, 1719, he had made with much ease, as good silk in the judgment

ment of the dealers in that commodity as any imported; and further wrote, that the worms produced from an ounce of eggs, will make fifteen pounds of fine silk, which is twice as much as is made in *Languedoc* and *Provence*; and that experience had taught him, that we may have silk-worms twice a year, and that the mulberry tree will bear to be stripped of its leaves twice a year, without any injury to the tree or fruit. On the whole, as the materials for so valuable a manufactory could be raised, and children and old persons, who are at present a burthen to the people, could be instructed in a day, and be employed; does it not appear to be an improvement worthy the patronage of the lord of the manor, who, I am persuaded, and am fully convinced, would reap more benefit from an experiment of this nature than any he has attempted? Should so beneficial an improvement be introduced, and found to thrive here, it could not long be confined to this spot. But it is of great consequence, that it should be begun where it is most likely to succeed, and where it would best deserve that encouragement which it would be equally necessary and expedient for the public to give.

THE MAIL COACH,

To and from *London* every day, carries four inside passengers; comes in at twelve o'clock, and goes out again at four the same day.—Carries no letters on Saturdays, nor brings any on Mondays. The western post meets the mail coach at *Winbourne* every day, (Sundays excepted.)

The western post from *Blandford* to *Poole*, comes in about six o'clock on Sunday evenings. The *Wareham*

H

post

post comes in every day at twelve o'clock, and goes out again at one the same day.

STAGE WAGGONS.

Stage waggon to and from London every week, comes in on Monday mornings from *London*, and goes out for *Salisbury* the same day, and returns again to *Poole* on Thursdays, with goods from *Salisbury*, &c. and then sets out for *London*.

A stage waggon from *Blandford*, with goods from *London*, *Bristol*, *Exeter*, &c. several times a week. Also a stage waggon from *Christchurch*, &c. &c.

THE END.

E R R A T A.

Page 21.—3d line of the second paragraph, after commences alderman, read, this is not always the case, as both the offices of senior bailiff and justice of the peace are elective, except in the mayor and recorder.

———— 3d line of the third paragraph, for twenty-four, read twenty-eight.

———— 22.—1st line from the top, after mayor, read, and justices of the peace.

———— 30.—11th line from the top, for diversion, read, amusement,

———— 32.—18th line from the top, for increase, read, decrease, and there is more water on the bar of late years than formerly,

———— 34.—4th line of the second paragraph, for 15 feet at high water, read, 18 or 20 feet; and for 9 or 10 at low water, read, 12 or 13 feet.

———— 35.—11th line from the top, for Government erected batteries, read, gave guns,

———— 39.—The 10th line from top, for 1754, read, 1756,

———— 54.—9th line from the top, for 1622, read, 1662.

11—12th line of the second paragraph, after com-
 mence and read, this is not always the
 case, as shown in the case of the 12th line
 of the 1st paragraph, where in the
 12th line of the second paragraph, the words "this
 is not always the case" are read.
 13—14th line from the top, after "read, and
 justice of the peace."
 14—15th line from the top, for "divisions, read,
 amendment."
 15—16th line from the top, for "increased, read, de-
 crease, and there is more water on the bar of late
 years than formerly."
 16—17th line of the second paragraph, for "15 feet
 at high water, read, 18 or 20 feet and for
 9 or 10 at low water, read, 12 or 13 feet."
 17—18th line from the top, for "Government-
 sanctioned, read, gave guns."
 18—19th line from the top, for "1724, read, 1726."
 19—20th line from the top, for "1624, read, 1601."

